The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 5. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1893 NO. 13

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after Dec. 18th, 1892, trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standadr time) as follows:

GOING WEST.

For Huntingdon, every day, 5.50, 11.48, a. m., and 8.17 p. m.

For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.50, 11.48 a. m., and 8,17 p. m.

Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 1.15 (Columbian Ex.), 2.20, 4.10, 8.05 a. m., 1.55, 3.45, 6.20 (limited), 8 .10 and 11.45 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., and 6.35 p. m., week days.

Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.20 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.30 p. m., week days.

Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch and the P. and E. R. R., 8.10 a. m.. 3.10 and 7.25 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.

Leave Mapleton for Lewistown Junc.. 8.47 12.12, a. m., 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day.

For Mifflin, 8.47 12.12 a. m., 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day.

For Harisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimorer and Washington, 8.47, 12.12 a. m. 3.38, 7.35 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.40 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 5:50 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:20; Birmingham, 6.25, Spruce Creek, 6:35; Petersburg, 6:47; Huntingdon, 7:00; Mapleton, 7:15; Mount Union, 7:21; Harrisburg, 10:15 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 11:40 a. m., Mount Union, 6:10 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:30; Altoona, 7:50 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:55 p. m.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 8:00 a. m., daily, Altoona, 11:50 a. m.. Huntingdon, 12:48 p. m., Mount Union, 1:08; Harrisburg, 3:20, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8.10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

For rates, maps, etc., call on ticket agents or address Thomas E. Watt. P. A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, July 29, 1891.

NORTH. Mail. No. 5.	NORTH. Mixed. No. 3.	NORTH. Mixed. No. 1.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail. No. 2.	SOUTH. Mail. No. 4.	SOUTH. Mixed. No. 6
p. m.	a. m.	a		a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
12 50	9 15	6 00	Robertsdale	8 09	11 56	2 40
1 03	9 26	6 13	Cook's	7 57	11 43	2 29
1 17	9 39	6 27	Cole's	7 43	11 29	2 16
1 46	10 09	6 57	Saltillo	7 13	10 54	1 36
1 54	10 16	7 05	Three Springs	6 55	10 45	1 29
2 07	10 29	7 20	*Beersville	6 42	10 19	1 16
		7 35 am.	Rockhill	6 30a 6 56p		
2 22	10 42	7 56			9 56	12 56
2 47	10 58	7 55	Shirley	6 40	9 38	12 40
2 56	11 06	8 05	*Augh. Mills	6 33	9 30	12 33
3 15	11 20	8 25	Mount Union	6 20	9 15	12 20

Mixed, No. 7, leaves Robertsdale at 4.00, P. M., Cook's, 4.12, Cole's, 4.25, Saltillo, 4.50, Three Springs, 4.58, Beersville, 5.11, Rockhill, 5.24, Shirley, 5.40, Aughwick, 5.47; arrive Mt. Union, 6.00, P. M.

Mail, No. 8, leaves Mt. Union, 4.00, P. M., Aughwick, 4.15, Shirley, 4.23, Rockhill, 4.42, Beersville, 5.01, Three Springs, 5.23, Saltillo, 5.33, Cole's, 6.08, Cook's, 6.22; arrive Robertsdale, 6.35, P. M.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 12	WEST. No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST No. 9	EAST No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 36	9 35	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 50
6 29	9 28	*Blacklog	6 37	4 57
6 21	9 20	*Cedar Rock	5 45	5 05
6 17	9 16	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 15
6 11	9 10	*Shade Gap	6 55	5 07
5 59	8 53	Stair	7 07	5 27
5 50	8 44	A Goshorn L	7 16	5 36

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

New Stage Route.

—BETWEEN—

Mapleton & Cassville.

Tri-weekly—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Leave Cassville, on each of the above named days, at 8.00 o'clock, a. m., arriving at Mapleton at 11 o'clock, a. m. Returning, leave Mapleton at any time to suit convenience of passengers. Fare, 50 cents. Merchandise carried at reasonable rates. W. A. HIGHT.

Cassville, Pa., July 3, 1889.-tf.

SIX each month, and articles on Fashion, SHORT and all matters of interest to the home. STORIES Finely illustrated. $1.50 a year. SAMPLE copy for five two-cent stamps

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE, Philadelphia, Pa

DAD'S OLD GRINDSTONE.

Under a spreading russet bough,
Uncared for an' alone,
Through summer's sun an' winter's snow
Has stood dad's ol' grindstone.
An' I in fancy see it now
Almost with woods o'ergrown.

How well I recollect each morn
That dad would call to me
At break of day to come an' turn
The stone beneath the tree.
An' ev'ry whirl she 'ud squak an' groan,
An' much exerted be.

My hands would blister, peel and tear,
But I made ne'er a face;
'Twas better to be blistered there
Than on some other place.
So while the lark-songs filled the air
The grindin' went apace.

I steal from town life oft in truth
An' look the old scenes through;
And though it sounds a bit uncouth
I find these words come true:
"The work I dreaded so in youth
I now would gladly do."

I'm turning now the stone of life,
A-grindin' fortune's blade;
With nicks and cracks extremely rife
An' rather poorly made,
An' oft the stone squeaks in the strife
Like dad's beneath the shade.

BARBARA.

A Love Story of the Catskills.

BY AMY RANDOLPH.

"The most picturesque spot I have ever seen in my life," said Nell Towers. "A square stone house, all overgrown with woodbine that has turned crimson with the first autumn frosts, and standing all alone in the leafy wilderness. And a beautiful woman, dressed in white, with the face of a young girl and the silver hair of an aged crone, sitting on the step, with her lap full of ferns and mosses and autumn leaves. And I think, Rupert, she must be crazy, for she looked at me in the oddest way, without answering, when I spoke to her."

"I dare say, my dear, it's some old woman out nutting," said Mr. Towers, as he pared one of the great crimson-cheeked peaches that were piled in a basket on the table and flanked by a glass pitcher of cream.

"I shall go, then, and sketch the place to-morrow, if I have time," said Mrs. Towers, enthusiastically. "I never regretted anything so much in my life as that I hadn't my portfolio with me this afternoon."

The laudlord, who had just brought in a big log of moss-fringed wood for the open fire, looked at the landlady, who was brushing crumbs off the lavendar-scented table-cloth. The landlady looked back at her husband.

"It's Barbara," said he. "Of course it's Barbara," nodded she.

"And who, may I venture to ask, is Barbara?" questioned Mr. Towers. "Superb peaches these, my dear."

"Well sir, everybody hereabouts knows Barbara," answered mine host. "She's been crazy this ten years."

"I thought so," said Mrs. Towers. "Poor thing! And why do they let her wander around at large?"

"Oh, ma'am, she wouldn't harm a fly," interposed Mrs. Weddenburn: "and she can't breathe free inside of four walls, can't Barbara. They did put her into the asylum one while, but she pined herself to death there. She wouldn't ha' lived six months, the doctor said, if they hadn't took her out again."

"Then she has not always been insane?"

Oh, bless your heart, ma'am no. Ten years ago she was the brightest, puttiest girl in all the country. She used to come here summers, when the house was full of boarders, and help around. Every one liked Barbara."

"But what was it that destroyed the poor thing's mental balance?" urged Mrs. Towers.

The landlady drew her chair up to the table.

"I'll make bold to sit down, ma'am, and tell you all about it," said she. "It made a good deal of talk hereabouts at the time, and it always will as long as Barbara wanders around the old powder-magazine in that queer dress, with the flowers and autumn leaves and wild berries in her hair."

"It is a powder-magazine, then?"

"Oh, yes, ma'am. There was a great manufacturing company here once, but it was ruined in the panic of 1837, and there's not been an ounce of powder in the place for fifty years. It's a picturesqe old ruin, ma'am, as you yourself observed, and artists like to sketch it. There used to be picnic-parties there, ma'am, before—but I declare, I'm getting ahead of my story."

And, leaning her plump, comfortable elbows on the table, Mrs. Wedderburn went on.

"Ten years ago we had the most successful summer season that ever we knew; up in the Catskills the houses were crowded—and some of the young gentlemen tourists actually camped out in the barn o' nights. And Barbara was here helping me—the Rose of the Catskills, one of my young gentlemen guests called her, and somehow it grew into a by-word. And, if coaxing and flattering could turn a girl's head, Barbara's was in a fair way to be turned. Not that I can accuse her of flirting or carrying on—that wasn't Barbara's way—she just went quietly about her business and never said nothing to nobody. But I could see that she liked Mr. Warden; and Mr. Warden was just the one of the whole tribe and generation of 'em that I could wish she hadn't liked. You see, ma'am, there's difference in people, and for all he made such a fuss over her, I could see he was as cold as a stone and as hard as adamant.

"Things went along smoothly, however, until Miss Arkwright came up from New York—Miss Arkwright, with her trailing silk dresses and diamond rings and hair built up in curls and puffs and frizzes. Some folks like that style; I don't. But Miss Arkwright was very rich and very fashionable, and the minute I saw her and Mr. Warden together, I knew that poor Barbara's reign was over.

"'The idea of making such a commotion over a mere *servant!*' says Miss Arkwright. To be sure she's pretty, but so is a china doll!'

"'I beg your pardon, Miss Arkwright,' says I, 'but Barbara is not a servant. She's a neighor's daughter,' says I, 'and she kindly does me the favor to help me a little at busy times, bein' I've no daughter of my own.'

"And Miss Arkwright puts up her gold eye-glass and stares at me as if I was an escaped wild animal.

"'Really!' says she. 'How very gratifying to know.'

"And off she saunters, with her head held up in the air like a queen's.

"The very next week she asked Barbara to go up to the stone tower with her. Barbara didn't want to go, but Miss Arkwright had a domineering way with her, and the girl could hardly refuse.

"'There's a picnic going up there to-morrow,' says Barbara.

"'I know it,' says Miss Arkwright, 'I don't want to see the place in a crowd. And you've nothing else to do, Barbara Dale.'

"So Barbara went, all in a new white dress with blue ribbons, for I think she half hoped to see Mr. Warden up there, being as he spent a deal of time stretching around the stone tower. He was an artist by profession, was Mr. Warden.

"But he wasn't there on this particular afternoon. And once Miss Arkwright got Barbara up there like a mouse in a trap, she commenced her wicked taunts, telling her how unmaidenly she was; how bold it was to accept Mr. Warden's compliments; how little he meant by 'em, and all that sort of thing, until the poor girl was fairly stung to the quick.

"She was sitting on the doorstep of the tower, Barbara was, and Miss Arkwright was inside, leaning against the narrow casement, so the sun shouldn't touch her roseleaf complexion, when Barbara started up.

"'How dare you talk so to me?' says she. 'What right have you to insult me? When you know that Percy Warden loves me!'

"'He loves me!' said Miss Arkwright, stripping a wild rose of its leaves and flinging them down on the grass below. 'And—listen, Barbara Dale—he returns to New York to-night, to ask my father for my hand in marriage. And I alone of all his friends am going to the train to see him off. Now Barbara, you know all. Your own boldness and folly have brought this upon you, and you deserve to suffer!'

"'You are going to the train to bid him godspeed?' said Barbara, slowly. 'No, Miss Arkwright, you are not. The last face Percy Warden shall see in the Catskills shall be that of the girl he has trifled with and deceived.'

"And Barbara closed the huge oak door and shot the outside bolt across its rusted fastenings with a strength that was almost superhuman.

"'Girl,' shrieked the heiress, 'how dare you serve me such a trick as this? Open the door at once!'

"'Not until I have bidden Percy Warden adieu,' said Barbara, with a mocking laugh. And away she sped down the heights, heedless of Miss Arkwright's cries and entreaties.

"You may wonder, ma'am how I know all this. Barbara herself told me—told me after the mists clouded her poor brain forever—and she told it in such a way that I could fairly hear and see everything for myself.

"But both girls had lingered longer up on the mountain-side than they had any idea of. Before Barbara could reach the little depot—the cars were a new thing then in our part of the country—the train was moving off, and Percy Warden's face at one of the windows was all that she could see. In her blind haste, Barbara's foot caught in the steel rail, the iron cow-catcher flung her on her side and she fell with her forehead against the edge of the freight-platform. All the depot hands supposed she was killed; but she wasn't!

"They carried her back to the hotel—carried her insensible and bleeding from the temples. And that night one of these tempests of rain and storm set in that we sometimes have in mid-August—a tempest that lasted three days. No one could stir out, and all that time Barbara lay at death's door, unconscious and silent.

"But in the thunder and lightning and driving rain of the third night sense and reason came back to poor Barbara, and she started up among her pillows.

"'Where is Miss Arkwright?' said she.

"'She's not at the hotel, dear,' says I, soothingly. 'And Mr. Wedderburn thinks she must have made up her mind at the last minute to go down to New York with Mr. Warden.'

"'I know where she is,' said Barbara, with a shudder. 'She is up at the Powder House.'

"We thought she was dreaming, until she told us all.

"'Three days and three nights!' she wailed out. 'Oh, go, some one, and see after her!'

"And in all the storm my husband and two men climbed the steep mountain-sides with lanterns and approached the Powder House. And of all eerie places, my husband says the Powder House, in a thunder-storm at midnight, is the eeriest!

"Well, ma'am, they opened the the door, and there lay Miss Arkwright on the floor, dead, her teeth nearly meeting in her own arm and her face all distorted by some horrible spasm. Whether she died in a convulsion or starved to death no one knew and no one ever will know.

"And all the time my husband and the men were gone Barbara was telling me the story.

"'Was I very wrong, Mrs. Wedderburn?' says she. 'I only meant to keep her there until I could see and speak to Percy. And, oh, if you could hear how she taunted me!'

"'Lie still, my dear,' says I; 'lie still and don't talk, or you'll bring on the fever again.'

"But just then there was a noise and bustle at the door, and, worse luck, it was wide open. Barbara started up, and the lantern-light shone full on Miss Arkwright's dead face as they carried her by.

"And from that moment to this Barbara Dale has been insane ma'am. She wanders round and round this Powder House looking for some one, and her wanderings will never be over until she is dead. It's a sad story, ma'am, and every one is sorry for poor Barbara. As for Mr. Warden, I have never seen him since, and I never want to. And now, ma'am, I think the moon's high enough for you to get a good view of the little brook in the ruins."

And Mrs. Wedderburn bustled out, with a suspicious moisture in her eyes.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction. or money refunded. Price cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & ons.

"THE GLORIOUS FOURTH."

HOW INDEPENDENCE DAY HAS BEEN CELEBRATED.

An Entertaining Recital of Past Independence Days—Notable Events Which Have Occurred on the Fourth of July—Times of Rejoicing Throughout the Country.

The first celebration of the Declaration of Independence in New York, says J. Frank Clark, took place on July 9, 1776. When final action was taken and the important document was signed by the colonial representatives assembled in Philadelphia, that town went wild with joy. The old Liberty bell was rung, cannon boomed, bonfires were lighted, flags hoisted, and general jubilation followed.

But in those days there were no telegraphs nor even railroads, so that the news of what had taken place could neither be flashed to New York City in a couple of seconds nor be sent there by rail in a couple of hours. It was sent by solitary horsemen from Philadelphia to the other cities and towns whose inhabitants were waiting in suspense to learn what action had been taken. On July 9 the news reached New York City. That evening the Declaration was read, by order of Washington, at the head of each brigade of the army in New York City and vicinity. It was received with enthusiastic demonstrations of delight. Church bells in every part of New York were rung, cannon were fired, houses illuminated and meetings held. The multitude were so worked up with the excitement and enthusiasm that they proceeded to Bowling Green and demolished the equestrian statue of George III. The lead was carried away to be made into bullets for use against the British. All classes of citizens joined in the rejoicing, and though it was plain that a long and bitter war must ensue, yet when the first great step toward independence was taken the people felt that the yoke was shaken off and that they were strong enough to maintain their freedom.

The noisy demonstrations with which we annually celebrate the day seem to have originated with the founders of the republic. Military pageants, the burning of gunpowder and other warlike proceedings have distinguished the day from the very first. Like other holidays, games, sports and excursions are resorted to by the mass of people who prefer these pastimes to that of watching a parade or discharging firecrackers, but the one great feature of noise individualizes Independence Day from all others.

YOUNG AMERICA'S FOURTH OF JULY PARADE.

After the first celebration in New York in honor of the signing of the Declaration the patriots were too busy endeavoring to maintain the independence of the States, and the issue was too uncertain for any celebrations to be held for several years. The tenacity with which the British held on to the city until the close of the war in 1783 effectually prevented any demonstration on July 4 of each year had the people been so disposed. But it was not until the cessation of hostilities that there was tangible cause for rejoicing. Through the long struggle, with but faint prospect of a happy issue, there was no cause to celebrate the anniversary of an act that would have had serious consequences for the signers, had the British forces conquered. But when the treaty of peace was finally signed, and an era of freedom and prosperity ensued, then the greatness of the step that had been taken was realized by the people, and the anniversary of the day has been marked by rejoicing ever since.

The Fourth in 1789 came so quickly after the inauguration of Washington, and the ceremonies that roused the enthusiasm of the people all over the country, that it was celebrated with great vigor. The New York Society of the Cincinnati waited upon President Washington in the morning with a complimentary address to which he responded. He was ill at the time and was able to give only a brief reply. He donned the uniform which he had worn in the revolution, and stood in the door while the military of the city passed by. The Cincinnati, led by Baron Steuben, marched to St. Paul's Chapel, where a large number of distinguished citizens had gathered to hear an oration on the life of General Nathaniel Greene, delivered by Alexander Hamilton. Washington was not present, but Mrs. Washington, Mrs. John Jay, Mrs. Alexander Hamilton, Mrs. John Adams and many other ladies were there.

From 1789 until 1800 the celebrations were observed by the firing of cannon and muskets at sunrise, the ringing of bells and the display of flags. The small band of militia paraded in the morning and bonfires were built at night. As neither firecracker nor pyrotechnics were available at that period the small boys were comparatively quiet.

The celebration at the beginning of the present century had a fixed character. A salute was fired at dawn from the Battery in New York or from a frigate in the harbor. Business was discontinued. A parade of all the military forces that could be mustered out took place in the city. A corporation dinner took place in the afternoon, and patriotic speeches were made at different halls in the evening. In Washington the President held a public levee at noon, at which the Marine Band furnished the music. Abundant refreshments were served, and the records of the time state that the latter part of the day was "enlivened by the cheerful circulation of the glass."

In 1801 the National Intelligencer reported that the day was observed in Washington "with patriotic and rational animation." In a three-column double-leaded editorial it urged its readers to indulge in "rational rather than animal joy," employing themselves in "useful reflections" instead of "riot and intoxication." At a public dinner at which President Jefferson presided the National anthem "Hail Columbia" was sung for the first time. It was composed for the occasion, and was sung with great success by Capt. Tingly. More than ordinary enthusiasm attended the celebration in Washington in 1803. This was due to the news of the cession of Louisiana, which became known on July 8.

At the close of the war of 1812 great rejoicings were held on the Fourth of July. About this time the old fashioned way of celebrating with salutes, bells, dinners and speeches, was giving away to theatrical performances, fireworks, excursions and games. In 1815 a number of "very beautiful rockets" were announced as a novelty.

Independence Day has been many times employed to inaugurate great enterprises, or to begin works of public moment. In 1817, on July 4th, the first ground was broken for the Erie Canal. The place selected was near Rome, N. Y. Amid the firing of cannon and the acclamations of thousands of spectators the first spadeful of earth was removed.

Lafayette honored the celebration in New York City in 1825 with his presence. He had been making a tour of the country, and was the guest of the Nation. Work on the Ohio Canal, to connect the great lakes with the Ohio River, was begun in this year.

The fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the Declaration was celebrated with great enthusiasm in 1826. On this day two ex-Presidents—John Adams and Thomas Jefferson—passed away. Both men were members of the committee in the Continental Congress which prepared the Declaration of Independence; both signed the immortal paper, both represented the Nation in Europe, both had held the highest office in the gift of the people; and both died on the anniversary day, half a century from the birth of the Republic.

On July 4, 1828, the first stone was laid for the construction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. It was made the occasion of much rejoicing, and what were considered extravagant predictions as to the future railroads of this country were made, but the realization has exceeded the fondest dreams of the first projectors.

The celebration of the Fourth of July in New York in 1838 was one of the most enthusiastic from the close of the Revolution to that time. The "old seventy-sixers," as the survivors of the war were called, gathered at the Battery and fired a salute of thirteen guns at 2 o'clock in the morning. This was considered the salute of honor to the dawn of the glorious day. It was followed by the firing of guns, cannons and fire-crackers by the young Knickerbockers, the ringing of bells and the blowing of horns. The troops of the city formed at the Battery for their annual parade at 9 o'clock. The whole town turned out to see the show. Banners floated from all of the public buildings, many private dwellings were decorated and the ships in the harbor were covered with bunting.

The military parade was dismissed at 11 o'clock, and the civic societies turned out in the afternoon. At 2 o'clock as many of the multitude as could get into the Broadway Tabernacle gathered to hear the oration of Edwin Forrest. In the evening all the public places were brilliantly lighted, tar barrels blazed from the hills in the upper part of the town, and fireworks illuminated the heavens until midnight. The Order of the Cincinnati dined with the Corporation.

The celebration in 1839 was given unusual importance by the visit of President Van Buren in New York City. He came by train to Jersey City, and was escorted by a numerous committee and landed at the Battery with much pomp and ceremony. The ship-of-war North Carolina, with her yards manned, and some sixty steamers and other craft, made an imposing naval display for that time. Early in the day a fete champetre was held on Staten Island, which the President and Governor Seward both attended. In the afternoon President Van Buren attended a celebration in Chatham Chapel, and afterward gave a reception at the Washington Hotel, where he was stopping. In the evening he dined with the Mayor and Common Council.

The day was celebrated in 1842 in an unique manner. The Croton water was turned into New York City through the newly constructed aqueduct. Work had been in progress since 1835, and the aqueduct was not completed until 1845, but the work was far enough advanced to allow the water to be turned on in 1842. The event was celebrated by an imposing military and civic parade seven miles in length. Country people flocked to the city by the thousands, and while the parade was in progress the many beautiful fountains which had been erected gushed forth their crystal spray. The great Park fountain, which is now a flower bed, was one of the sights of the city for years, and it caused much enthusiasm when the water was first turned on.

On July 4, 1848, the corner stone of the Washington Monument was laid in Washington with appropriate ceremonies.

In 1849 there was no celebration in New York City on account of the cholera.

The corner stone of the extension of the Capitol at Washington was laid with great ceremony on July 4, 1851. Daniel Webster, who was then Secretary of State, delivered an oration, which is one of best of the many that have been delivered on the recurrence of the Nation's holiday. President Fillmore, assisted by the Grand Master of the Masonic lodges, officiated. Many officials and dignitaries were present, and a vast concourse of people attended the ceremonies. Several gentlemen who also witnessed the laying of the corner stone of the Capitol by Washington, September 18, 1793, were present.

In 1852 the anniversary fell on Sunday and was observed on Monday. The presence of the remains of Henry Clay in New York City on the Fourth brought out a big crowd of people to take a last look at the distinguished Kentuckian. The body lay in state in the Governor's room in the City Hall on Sunday, and it was estimated that fully 60,000 people viewed the remains during the day.

Impending war cast its shadow over the country in 1860 and interfered with the earnest celebration of the annual holiday.

Great rejoicings marked the day in 1865. A reunion was held on the battlefield at Gettysburg, and General O. O. Howard delivered the oration of the day. In every town and hamlet through the North and West the day was celebrated as it never had been before, but it was not until several years after the war that the day was observed in the old-time manner in the South.

The Centennial Fourth was celebrated in a manner worthy of the occasion. Elaborate preparations were made in New York, and a programme of festivities carried out that extended over two days. On July 3 nearly all the buildings on the more important streets were decorated, and in the evening a monster parade took place. The day's festivities culminated in a grand outburst of illuminations at midnight in Union Square. On the following day celebrations were held at Trinity Church, at the Academy of Music, Tammany Hall, Irving Hall and many other places. The day was celebrated more generally throughout the country than in any previous year. The ceremonies in Philadelphia, where the Centennial Exposition was in progress, were very elaborate.

The saddest anniversary of the day that the country ever experienced was in 1881. President Garfield had been stricken down by the hand of an assassin two days before, and hovered between life and death. The shameful event hung like a heavy pall over the whole country. Every heart was sorrowful and all demonstrations which had been planned for the day were postponed. No business was done, and no celebrations held the country stood still, awed by the deed and hopeful that death would not ensue.

On July 4, 1884, the Statue of Liberty was formally presented to the United States by the French Government. It was received on behalf of this country by the Hon. Levi P Morton, who was then Minister to France. In 1885 only three of the veterans of 1812 responded to roll-call.

In 1888 the reunion of the Blue and Gray on the battlefield at Gettysburg on the anniversary of the fight which continued from July 1st until the 4th, drew a vast concourse of people to that interesting spot. Many handsome monuments to the brave men who fell on the field were unveiled, and the survivors of the two armies shook hands where once they fought.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

OREGON has 2,456,077 sheep.

CHINA has exeluded our coal oil.

THERE are twelve parties in Germany.

HAY is now scarce in Paris at $40 a ton.

THE Alaskan volcanoes are reported active.

ONE planter at Orlando, Fla., has 60,000 pineapple plants under a single shed.

NEW YORK has three public bath houses Philadelphia six and Boston nineteen.

IT is estimated that there will be a deficiency of $17,000,000 in the Treasury of California by the close of the present State administration.

WEEKLY or semi-weekly cheap excursion trains to Chicago, in addition to the regular service, are to be run by the Eastern railways shortly.

CHOLERA is now firmly seated in the whole west side of the Rhone Valley for 100 miles from its mouth, and has also jumped across to Limoges.

A JAPANESE inventor has patented a device by which every member of the Parliament may record his vote by pressing an electric button at his desk.

OREGON expects to clip 17,000,000 pounds of wool this year, her increase in sheep over last year being estimated at ninety per cent., all of which is sheer gain.

CENTRAL PARK, New York, contains 862 acres; Phœnix Park, Dublin, 1760 acres. Hyde Park, London, 400 acres Yellowstone National Park, 2,280,000 acres.

AN experimental boring made by the Prussian Government in the Rybnik district of Prussian Silesia has been carried to a depth of a mile and a quarter, and is still progressing.

NEW ZEALAND cheese is becoming a considerable competitor of the American product in Great Britain. A single shipment of 450 tons was landed in London in perfect order two weeks ago.

SALMON-PACKERS on the Columbia River are discouraged. Rough weather, freshets, and driftwood have rendered fishing impossible. The pack will be 40,000 shorter than that of last year.

SUSPECTED persons, as they stand at the paying teller's window in the Bank of France, are instantaneously photographed. A camera is always in position, and is operated upon a signal from the teller.

THE Christopher Columbus, the first whaleback passenger steamer on the lakes, made the run from Milwaukee to Chicago, ninety-seven miles, in four hours and fifteen minutes nearly twenty-three miles an hour.

OWING to the lack of fodder beef cattle can be bought now in provincial France for $6 or $7 a head, and there is such a plethora of cheap meat in consequence that the authorities contemplate compelling butchers to lower their retail prices.

SPECULATORS are busy in the back districts of Australia, Queensland, the Cape, and South America buying up all the available fodder, and agents of every European Government are searching the remote corners of the earth for fodder for army horses.

WHEN there is no public reception at the White House President Cleveland shuts himself in his office for seven or eight hours at a stretch working at official documents. Sometimes he has a stenographer with him, and again he writes everything with his own hand. On such days the office seekers are not allowed to get near him.

IT is reported from England that the Princess of Wales is strongly opposed to the marriage of the Duke of York to the Princess May of Teck. After an interview with the Queen on the subject Her Royal Highness, it is stated, gave her consent to the engagement, but added that she would not attend a wedding which was so repugnant to her.

LELAND STANFORD DEAD.

THE CALIFORNIA SENATOR SUCCUMBS TO APOPLEXY.

Found Lifeless in His Bed by His Valet After an Unusually Active Day—He Had Long Been in Danger of Apoplectic Attacks—His Eventful Career.

United States Senator Stanford, of California, died very unexpectedly of apoplexy at 12 o'clock a few nights ago. He passed away peacefully at his home in Palo Alto.

Senator Stanford was in the best of spirits on the day before his death. He took a drive around his stock farm and seemed as well as ever. He went to bed shortly after 10 o'clock, and about midnight his valet going into his bedroom discovered that he was dead.

For some time the Senator had shown apoplectic symptoms, and his weight increased alarmingly. There was a stiffness about his limbs that made locomotion an exceedingly difficult task. His body was fast becoming too heavy for his limbs to support.

Six months ago the Senator sent for Doctor Curtis, of San Francisco. The doctor prescribed heroic treatment, but the Senator was not ready to undergo drastic methods for the reduction of flesh and the restoration of his waning strength. His apoplectic symptoms increased and the situation became such as to create serious alarm.

About six weeks ago it was found necessary to impose a severely plain diet upon the Senator, and since that time his sole food has consisted of fried hashed meat with hot water as the only liquid accompaniment.

The Senator rigidly adhered to the severe requirements of the physician, and it seemed for a time that the results were most beneficial and might possibly effect a permanent cure. The Senator expressed himself as much encouraged and looked forward hopefully to the time when he could devote himself with renewed energy to public affairs and to the completion of certain educational and other benevolent enterprises that were very near to his heart. But his strength was not sufficiently great to respond to the demands upon it. Its fundamental weakness suddenly manifested itself and he passed quietly away.

Sketch of His Life.

Leland Stanford was born in Albany County, N. Y., March 9th, 1824. After receiving an academical education he studied law in Albany, and on the completion of a three years' course of study he was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of the State or New York. He removed to Port Washington, Wis., where he practiced law for four years.

After the destruction of his law library and other property by fire in the spring of 1852 he went to California and associated himself in business with his brothers, three of whom had preceded him to the Pacific coast. He was first in business at Michigan Bluffs, and in 1856 removed from there to Sacramento to engage in mercantile pursuits on an extensive scale.

He was one of the earliest members of the Republican Party, and was its candidate for Governor of California in the campaign of 1859; the other two candidates being Latham, Democrat, who was elected, and Curry, anti-Lecompton Democrat. He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago in 1860.

In the contest for Governor in 1861 he was successful over McConnell, Democrat, and Conness, Union Democrat, being elected by a very large majority. He was one of the original incorporators of the Overland Railroad Company, and as President of the Central Pacific Railroad Company superintended its construction.

Through the energy of himself and associates the remarkable feat was performed of building 530 miles of it in 293 days, which is unparalleled in railroad construction.

His act of founding a university and endowing it with millions is proof of the large heartedness of the man. He was large in every respect—physically, mentally and benevolently. California has never had a citizen of more public spirit and of whom she could be more justly proud.

His favorite amusement in past years was the cultivation of trotting horses. He bred the famous Sunol, now the property of Robert Bonner, and Arion, for the latter of which Mr. Malcolm Forbes, of Boston paid $30,000.

THE LABOR WORLD.

THERE are 35,000 union printers.

INDIANAPOLIS has eighty-six unions.

PHILADELPHIA has 2000 union seamen.

AUSTRIAN railroads employ 3000 women.

NASHVILLE colored teachers have a union.

DRUMMERS will establish a home for indigent salesmen.

TAILORS will hold an international convention at St. Paul, Minn.

THE mercantile and armed navies of the world have 1,683,000 seamen.

IT is claimed that strikes have cost workingmen $52,000,000 in six years.

THE International Typographical Union will meet next year at Louisville.

THE hired girls have boycotted the housekeepers of Evanston, a Chicago suburb.

IN Queensland the Labor Party is contesting every seat in the Colonial Parliament.

THE Cincinnati State Employment Bureau secured fifty places for unemployed in a week.

THE wife of an Indiana engineer got $9000 damages for the loss of her husband on the railroad.

NEW YORK plasterers' laborers have been granted eight hours and $2.75; half day on Saturday for $1.25.

STREET car conductors at Hannibal, Mo., are forbidden to aid women in getting on or off the cars, except when requested.

A INITIATIVE and Referendum League has been organized under the auspices of the Central Labor Council of Cincinnati.

IN Spain, women servants are said to be capricious, slatternly, and generally inferior. Men servants, if good, demand high wages.

THE Southern Pacific has discharged many of its Chinese and white laborers who received $1.25 per day and replaced them with Mexicans at $1.

THERE are 172 branches of the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union. This organization has expended $100,000 in four years in resisting reductions in wages.

MORRISON SWIFT, of Harvard College, presented a scheme to the Massachusetts State Alliance, Knights of Labor, which will allow working boys to attend school a half day.

THE International Typographical Union at Chicago recently, decided to demand reduction of the ten-hour day for book and job printers to nine hours, to go into effect November 1.

HOOD'S CURES

"Fourteen years ago I had an attack of the gravel, and since have been very seriously troubled with my liver and kidneys. I had no appetite and *ate nothing but gruel.* Had no more color than *a marble statue.* After I had taken three bottles of

Mr. D. M. Jordan.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

I could eat anything without distress. I have now fully recovered. *I feel well and am well."* D. M. JORDAN, Edmeston, N. Y.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills, Biliousness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Sick Headache.

"German Syrup"

My niece, Emeline Hawley, was, taken with spitting blood, and she became very much alarmed, fearing that dreaded disease, Consumption. She tried nearly all kinds of medicine but nothing did her any good. Finally she took German Syrup and she told me it did her more good than anything she ever tried. It stopped the blood, gave her strength and ease, and a good appetite. I had it from her own lips. Mrs. Mary A. Stacey, Trumbull, Conn. Honor to German Syrup.

An agreeable Laxative and NERVE TONIC. Sold by Druggists or sent by mail. 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per package. Samples free.

KO NO The Favorite TOOTH POWDER for the Teeth and Breath, 25c.

DR. KILMER'S

SWAMP-ROOT

CURED ME

D. H. BILGER, Esq. Hulmeville, Pa.

WHEN ALL ELSE FAILED!

La Grippe Baffled!

The After Effects Cured

Mr. Bilger writes: "I had a bad attack of the Grippe; after a time caught cold and had a second attack; it settled in my **kidneys and liver,** and Oh! such **pain and misery in my back and legs.**

The Physicians' medicine and other things that I used made no impression, and I continually grew worse until I was a physical wreck, **and given up to die.**

Father bought me a bottle of Dr. Kilmer's **SWAMP-ROOT,** and before I had used all of the second bottle I felt better, and to-day I am just as well as ever. A year has passed and not a trace of the Grippe is left. **SWAMP-ROOT saved my life."**

D. H. BILGER, Hulmeville, Pa. Jan. 10th, 1893.

At Druggists, 50c. & $1.00

"Guide to Health" Free. Consultation Free. Dr. Kilmer & Co. BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

Dr. Kilmer's PARILLA LIVER PILLS Are the Best. 42 Pills, 25 cents. — All Druggists.

NYNU—26

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC

S For renovating the entire system, eliminating all Poisons from the Blood, whether of scrofulous or malarial origin, this preparation has no equal.

S TRADE S.S.S. MARK

"For eighteen months I had an eating sore on my tongue. I was treated by best local physicians, but obtained no relief; the sore gradually grew worse. I finally took S. S. S., and was entirely cured after using a few bottles."
C. B. MCLEMORE, Henderson, Tex.

S Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

GOITRE CURED SEND for FREE Circular J. N. Klein, Belleville, N. J

Money in Chickens

For 25c. in stamps we send a 100 PAGE BOOK giving the experience of a practical Poultry Raiser—not an amateur, but a man working for dollars and cents—during 25 years. It teaches how to Detect and Cure Diseases; Feed for Eggs, also for Fattening; which Fowls to Save for Breeding; everything requisite for profitable Poultry raising. BOOK PUBLISHING CO., 134 Leonard Street, New York.

A BRITISH WARSHIP SUNK

AWFUL NAVAL DISASTER IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

The Flagship Victoria Collides With the Camperdown and Goes to the Bottom in Fifteen Minutes—Over 400 Officers and Men Thought to be Lost—Gladstone's Action.

The British battleship Victoria, flagship of the Mediterranean squadron, has been sunk and over 400 lives have been lost.

The Victoria, which flew the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir George Tryon, K. C. B., was run into off Tripoli by the British battleship Camperdown, also belonging to the Mediterranean squadron and under the command of Captain Charles Johnstone. The Victoria had an enormous hole made in her side, through which the water poured in torrents.

She began to settle, and before those on board of her could cast loose their small boats the ship went to the bottom, carrying down with her 463 men. Some of the officers managed to get out of the suction caused by the sinking vessel and were rescued. Among those lost is Vice-Admiral Tyron.

As soon as the officers of the Victoria saw that there was danger of the ship foundering orders were given to close the collision bulkheads. The sailors tried to obey the order, but the ship was making water too fast to allow of closing the bulkheads, and while the men were still trying to shut them the vessel, with her immense guns and heavy top hamper, turned over and carried them down.

The first reports of the disaster stated that about 200 men had been drowned, but later despatches showed that the loss of life was far greater, not less than 343 of the officers and crew of the Victoria having gone down with their ship.

The Victoria was a twin-screw battleship of 10,470 tons and 14,000 horse power. She mounted fifteen guns.

The Camperdown is also a first-class twin-screw battleship. She is of 10,600 tons and 11,500 horse power and carries ten guns.

Admiral Sir George Tryon was commander-in-chief on the Mediterranean station. He was made a Vice-Admiral on August 20, 1891.

Rear-Admiral Albert H. Markham, of the Trafalgar, the flagship of the Rear-Admiral in the Mediterranean, telegraphed to the Admiralty from Tripoli, Syria, as follows:

"I regret to report that while manœuvring off Tripoli the Victoria and Camperdown collided. The Victoria sank in fifteen minutes in eighteen fathoms of water. She lies bottom uppermost. The Camperdown's ram struck the Victoria forward of the turret on the starboard side. Twenty-one officers were drowned. Two hundred and fifty-five men were saved."

The complement of officers and crew of the Victoria comprised 611 men and 107 marines.

The list of officers drowned includes, besides Vice-Admiral Tryon, Chaplain Morris, Lieutenant Munro, Fleet Paymaster Rickcord, Fleet Engineer Foreman, Engineer Harding, Assistant Engineers Deadman, Hatherly and Seaton, Gunner Howell, Boatswain Barnard, Carpenter Beall, Midshipmen Inglis, Grieve, Fawkes, Lanyon, Henley, Gambier and Scarlett, Cadet Stooks and Clerks Allen and Savage.

The first despatches concerning the accident led to the belief that the disaster had occurred off the coast of Tripoli, in Northern Africa. Later advices showed that the scene of the calamity was near Tripoli, a seaport town on the eastern Mediterranean, fifty miles northeast of Beyroot, Syria, and a comparatively short distance from the Island of Cyprus.

Prime Minister Gladstone was greatly shocked when he was informed of the sinking of the Victoria, and the great loss of life that had attended the foundering of the vessel. He informed the House of Commons of the accident, and paid a most glowing tribute to the worth of Vice-Admiral Tryon, who, he said, was one of the ablest and most esteemed officers in the service of her Majesty.

Mr. Gladstone said that there were 611 officers, seamen and boys, and 107 marines on board the ship. It was then feared that of this total of 718 souls only 255 had been saved.

The Victoria was a single turret ship, carrying two 110-ton guns, mounted in a turret coated with eighteen inches of compound armor, one ten-inch twenty-nine-ton gun firing aft, and a broadside auxiliary armament of twelve six-inch five-ton guns.

Of artillery of a smaller nature she carried twenty-one quick-firing and eight machine guns. Her maximum speed was 16.75 knots. She could stow 1200 tons of coal in her bunkers, and her radius of action at ten knots speed, with her full complement of coal, was estimated at 7000 knots.

Her armored belt and bulkheads consisted of compound armor from sixteen to eighteen inches in thickness. She was built at Elswick.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

PROFESSOR BRIGGS will continue his teaching at Union Seminary.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has continued to gain in flesh until he now finds it difficult to move about.

WILLIAM WALDORF ASTOR has been elected a member of the Marlborough Club, London, on the proposal of the Prince of Wales.

CHESTER ALAN ARTHUR, son of the late ex-President Arthur, has returned to New York after an absence of several years in Paris and London.

EDWIN BOOTH'S will was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office, New York City. His estate is valued at $600,000, the bulk of which was left to his daughter.

DOCTOR JOHN MACKINTOSH, author of the "History of Civilization in Scotland," to whom $750 has just been granted from the royal bounty, was originally a shoemaker.

LORD LORNE receives $6000 a year as governor and constable of Windsor Castle. Absolutely his only duty in this sinecure is to sign a receipt for his salary every quarter.

THE Emperor of China's English studies advance rapidly, much to the disgust of the conservative court officials opposed to Western ideas. His Majesty is also learning French.

PRINCE BISMARCK is determined to never grow bent. When taking his daily walk he carries a stout cudgel across his back, held between his elbows; this helps him to keep himself erect.

DOCTOR CONAN DOYLE, the novelist, began life as an eye specialist, but his success as a story teller has induced his abandonment of the medical profession. He is a Scotchman, thirty-four years old.

DOCTOR LENNOX BROWNE, who has stepped into the shoes of Sir Morell Mackenzie, in London, as an authority on diseases of the throat, was, at the age of twenty-five, Sir Morell's chief chemical assistant.

BJORNSJERNE BJORNSON, the Scandinavian poet, loves his farm in the Gustal Valley, where he does most of his work in a home that is an art treasure house. He breakfasts at 6:30 and spends the morning at the writing table.

THE COLUMBIAN BELL.

The New Emblem of Liberty Successfully Cast at Troy.

The Columbian Liberty Bell was cast at the Clinton H. Meneely bell foundry, Troy, N.Y., in the presence of a large number of people. It was originally intended that Mrs. Cleveland would touch a button at Gray Gables, whereby electrical apparatus at the foundry would be set in motion releasing the metal from the furnace; but Mrs. Cleveland was in poor health and could not venture out in the stormy northeast gale which prevailed at Buzzard's Bay. The metal was therefore released by Miss Eugenia, daughter of Clinton H. Meneely. At 8.15 o'clock the molten metal started from the furnace, and seven minutes later bubbled up from the mouth of the mould, and the casting was over. The bell weighed 13,000 pounds, and will be rung for the first time at Chicago on July 4. It will measure across its mouth 7½ feet. On the broad band around the mouth will be found in raised letters this inscription: "Proclaim Liberty Throughout the Land Unto All the Inhabitants Thereof." On its face will be seen: "A New Command I Give Unto You, That Ye Love One Another," while on the opposite side of the bell will be found the maker's name. On its crown may be read the inscription: "Glory to God in the Highest, and on Earth, Peace, Good Will Toward Men."

It is estimated that 100,000 persons have donated some bit of sacred or significant recollection to the bell's composition—a coin, a metal heirloom of some sort, a bit of ore, a trinket, or some treasured lovetoken. All ages are represented. Old copper kettles, buttons from the coats of Hessian and American officers, metal ornaments made by Indians of New Mexico long before the Old World ever dreamed of a new and undiscovered continent on this side of the water, bits of silver from Texas and Mexico, gold cord from the uniform of some gallant general, and a thousand and one other things were fused into the National bell.

Among the many interesting things contributed and which are a part of the bell are these: The pen with which Governor Cornell signed his name to the bill giving women the right to vote at school meetings in the State of New York; a part of the chain used by George Washington when surveying the State of Virginia; a clipping from the silver snuff box which he presented to Bushrod Washington upon the latter's appointment to the Supreme Bench of the United States; the silver bands which encircled the gavel used by the presiding officer in the Long Room, Fraunce's Tavern, April 30, 1789, at the organization of the Sons of the American Revolution, and again at the organization of the Daughters of the Revolution; the first dollar contributed to the Russian famine relief fund; the first five dollars received in organizing the Daughters of the American Revolution; the flintlock from the musket used by Thomas Jefferson when a boy: the copper kettle in which his porridge was cooked when a child; part of the gold chain which was worn by the "Washington of South America"—General Bolivar; the last Washington medal struck in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington, a medal given to a colored soldier of the Army of Virginia for bravery on the field of battle; some nails from the room in which Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence; the silver spoon of John C. Calhoun, and a number of silver coins of old and rare date.

The cost of the bell, delivered in Chicago, is $6500; caretaker for one year, about $500 expenses of the committee for printing, postage, etc., about $1500; total cost, $8500. The bell will be carried to Chicago by a special train.

The World's Fair at Chicago is the present destination of the bell. After the mission of the bell in Chicago is ended it will begin its travels through the world as the missionary of freedom and liberty.

THE KAISER'S PROXY.

Duke Ernst Guenther Will Visit the Fair in September.

Emperor William, of Germany, has selected to represent him at the Columbian Exposition his brother-in-law, Duke Ernst Guenther, who expects to come to the United States in September.

DUKE GUENTHER, OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

The official titles of this imperial representative are: Ernst Guenther, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, Heir in Norway (he belongs to the first branch of the first line of the House of Holstein, descended from Christian I., King of Denmark, Norway and Sweden in the Fifteenth Century), Count of Stormarn and the Ditmarshes, also of Oldenburg. He is the only brother of the Empress of Germany. Just before he sails for America he will celebrate his thirtieth birthday.

The Duke is Colonel of the Schleswig-Holstein Hussars, and, though too young to have achieved renown in war, he dotes on the military. He is not attracted by politics, and court life has few charms for him. But he is one of the finest horsemen of Germany, owns a fine stud, is foud of the turf and frequents the Union Club, the swell jockey club of Central Europe. He was a close friend of the late Archduke Victor Moritz Carl Franz von Ratibar, who was President of the club.

He has large estates, and as the brother-in-law of a powerful monarch ranks high in the nobility of the Empire, yet he puts on no haughty airs. Rather, he is noted for simplicity in manners and for his democratic tastes. He is far from being effeminate, having a robust physique, developed by athletic training at college and army discipline. He seems to enjoy what some would call the hardships of a soldier's life, and loves outdoor sports.

THE bodies of the Prussians who fell at Stail in 1870 were delivered to German troops by French regiments and were taken across the border and reburied.

Remarkable Experience of a Little Girl.

A remarkable escape from serious injury if not death, occurred a few days ago. The little granddaughter of ex-Governor H. H. Wells, who was here on a visit from her home in Rochester, N. Y., spent a day with her cousin on 4 1-2 street. The little girl is only eleven years of age, and is a bright and active child. During their play the little girls found their way to the upper story of the house, and May Walker, more adventurous than her cousin, decided to explore the attic, an air space which is between the fourth story and the roof. This space is lighted by a skylight in the roof, which is directly over the light shaft, which extends to the lower floor of the house. The staircase occupies the light shaft, leaving in the centre a vacant space. As is usual with light shafts a glazed frame is set in the ceiling of the last story. In some way, which is not known, little May, while in the attic, stepped on this glass frame, and, of course, crashed through the glass and fell the entire length of the light shaft, a distance of forty-three feet, landing on the lower floor. She was picked up unconscious, doctors were at once summoned, but a thorough search failed to discover any broken bones or any indication of internal injury. She soon recovered consciousness, and during the first night care was taken that she did not fall into a stupor. Her recovery from the shock of the fall was rapid. In a few days she was about, and by the end of the week after the fall she was so well that she was able to return to her home in Rochester.

It is a mystery to all familiar with the circumstances of this case how the little girl escaped from this dreadful peril without the slightest injury.—Washington Star.

Human Fat.

Human fat is composed of seventy-nine per cent. carbon, a little over eleven per cent. hydrogen and a little over nine per cent. oxygen. Of course this fat cannot be accumulated unless its ingredients are taken into the body in food. The food which has a preponderance of these ingredients can be worked off by open-air exercise, because the oxygen of the air uniting with the carbon goes out of the lungs in the form of carbonic gas and relieves the system of so much fat. This is the reason why people who lead an out-door life or who live in the country or on mountains and breath a great deal of fresh air are less liable to be corpulent than business men, shopkeepers and others who are habitually in an atmosphere with less oxygen and who take less exercise. Open-air exercise is one of the best ways to work off fat.—Chicago Herald.

The French Order of the Legion of Honor has 45,000 members, only twenty of whom, or one in every 2250, are women.

To Cleanse the System

Effectually yet gently, when costive or bilious or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently cure habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity without irritating or weakening them, to dispel headaches, colds or fevers, use Syrup of Figs.

We Cure Rupture.

No matter of how long standing. Write for free treatise, testimonials, etc., to S. J. Hollensworth & Co., Owego, Tioga Co., N. Y. Price $1; by mail, $1.15.

S. K. Coburn, Mgr., Clarie Scott, writes: "I find Hall's Catarrh Cure a valuable remedy." Druggists sell it, 75c.

Inventors of anything made of wood assisted financially or otherwise to patent or place on market. Wm. Mattison, Box 3179, New York

Beecham's Pills with a drink of water mornings. Beecham's—no others. 25 cents a box.

Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup, most prompt, pleasant and effectual. 25 cents.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thomnson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. NOT ONE HOUR after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

Radway's Ready Relief is a Sure Cure for every Pain, Sprains, Bruises, Bites of Insects, Burns, Pains in the Back, Chest or Limbs. It was the and is the ONLY PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels or other glands or organs.

INTERNALLY, from 30 to 60 drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Colic, Flatulency and all Internal Pains.

A CURE FOR ALL

SUMMER COMPAINTS,

DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CHOLERA MORBUS.

A half to a teaspoonful of Ready Relief in a half tumbler of water, repeated as often as the discharges continue, and a flannel saturated with Ready Relief, placed over the stomach and bowels, will afford immediate relief and soon effect a cure.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other malarious, bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, as quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Price, 50c. a Bottle. Sold by Druggists.

AN IDEAL FAMILY MEDICINE

For Indigestion, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Bad Complexion, Offensive Breath, and all disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels,

RIPANS TABULES

act gently yet promptly. Perfect digestion follows their use. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. Box (6 vials), 75c. Package (4 boxes), $2.

For free samples address

RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., New York.

A Sad Story of Real Life.

A pitiful story in real life is that of Frederick Walters, an old German lens polisher of Philadelphia, and his old crazy wife. The old man, after suffering tortures from cancer of the stomach, died two weeks ago while sitting in a chair near a window. From the moment of his death until the discovery was made a few days ago that he had died, the demented wife had placed the same plate of victuals on the table before him day after day. When in the end she was told that her husband was dead, she replied: "Get the ashman to take him away in the ash barrel." The old woman's mind became impaired a few years ago, at the death of her only daughter, and she spent her time sitting at an open window waiting for her child to come back. A rewsome and pathetic picture must have been that of the old husband dead, sitting at one window with untouched meal beside him, and the old wife sitting at the other window, gazing out wistfully for the back coming of her dead daughter.—Philadelphia News.

Delftware No Longer Made.

Delftware is a kind of pottery which was manufactured in Delft, Holland, from the Sixteenth to the Eighteenth Century. The industry is now practically extinct in Holland. It closely resembles porcelain in appearance. It was brought to this country by the early Dutch and English settlers. In those days it was not considered particularly valuable. Descendants of the colonial families prize the rare specimens of the ware which still remain in their hands very highly, and it is difficult to purchase any genuine specimens.—New York Sun.

Honey in a Petrified Tree.

The hollow trunk of a petrified tree, which contained a quantity of honey, was found by workmen digging a well at Live Oak, Fla., it is said. The tree was about ten feet below the surface of the ground. The petrifaction was only on the outside, the vein being about two inches thick. The honey was soft and sticky and tasted like the fresh product of the hive.—New York Sun.

THE U. S. Government Chemists have reported, after an examination of scores of different brands, that the Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure, of highest leavening capacity, and superior to all others.

"Brevity is the Soul of Wit." Good Wife, You Need

SAPOLIO

THE KIND THAT CURES

CHARLES SIMMONS, Cohoes, N. Y.

A MARVEL IN COHOES!

Kidney and Liver Disease

FOR 15 YEARS, CURED BY 3 BOTTLES!

DANA SARSAPARILLA CO.:

GENTLEMEN:—Having been restored to **good health** by the use of your Sarsaparilla I feel it my **duty** to let others know the great benefit I have received.

For **15 years** I have been troubled with **severe pains** in the **Stomach**, also **Kidney** and **Liver Disease**, so badly that for weeks at a time I had to stay in bed.

I have used three bottles of

DANA'S SARSAPARILLA

and **I feel like a new man.** I recommend it to any afflicted with disease of the Kidneys. Yours respectfully,

Cohoes, N. Y. CHARLES SIMMONS.

The truth of the above is certified to by JAMES S. CALKINS, Druggist of Cohoes, N. Y.

Never purchase of a "SUBSTITUTER," (a person who tries to sell you something else when you call for Dana's.) Our bottles are being filled with a COUNTERFEIT ARTICLE by "Substitutors." Buy of the HONEST DEALER who sells you what you ask for, and if you receive no benefit he will return your money.

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Holds the worst rupture with ease under all circumstances. Perfect { ADJUSTMENT, COMFORT, CURE. New Pat. Improvement Illust. Cat. and rules for self-measurement securely sealed. G. V. House Mfg. Co., 744 Broadway, N.Y. City.

CALIFORNIA INSECT TABLETS—Is odoress, odorless; does not injure hands, furniture, fabric (animal or plant life); kills all insects. One box, 10 pints, 15c. Dozen boxes, $1.25. Send money order. Flinn-Dunn Co., 19 East 14th St., N. Y. City.

PISO'S CURE FOR

Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c.

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RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

Do Not Be Deceived with Pastes, Enamels and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron and burn red.

The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

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MEND YOUR OWN HARNESS WITH THOMSON'S SLOTTED CLINCH RIVETS.

No tools required. Only a hammer needed to drive and clinch them easily and quickly, leaving the clinch absolutely smooth. Requiring no hole to be made in the leather nor burr for the Rivets. They are **strong, tough** and **durable.** Millions now in use. All lengths, uniform or assorted, put up in boxes.

Ask your dealer for them, or send 40c. in stamps for a box of 100, assorted sizes. Man'fd by

JUDSON L. THOMSON MFG. CO., WALTHAM, MASS.

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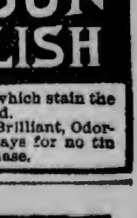

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THIS IS JUST WHAT I SHALL DO AFTER THIS
MY FRIEND! YOU SHOULD USE FRAZER AXLE GREASE
TRADE MARK
SOLD EVERYWHERE
WILL WEAR TWICE AS LONG AS ANY OTHER;
TRY IT!
USE THE BEST
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BIG MONEY made by selling an entirely new patented article. No Competition. Exclusive Territory. Quick Sales. No Capital Required. Painter Preferred. References Exchanged. Address, **THE PALM LETTER CO., 15 and 17 Hammond St., Cincinnati, Ohio.**

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.
J. H. SHIMER, - - Publisher.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

CASSVILLE.

Elby Green's new house is nearing completion.

Oma Wilson, who has been quite sick, is better at this time.

Dr. Hamilton is putting up a beautiful fence in front of his residence.

Mrs. Ada Brown and daughter, of Robertsdale, are visiting friends in Cassville.

Mrs. J. O. Heaton, who was visiting relatives in Tyrone and Huntingdon, came home on Monday.

We are glad to note the return of Horace Henderson, who gratuated with high honors at Princeton college.

John W. Scott, of Eagle Foundry, died in Philadelphia at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Solomon McClain.

John Baker, of Newburg, died on Sunday morning. He had been in delicate health for some time. He was a son of Israel Baker.

The Epworth League convention held in Huntingdon last week was well attended by the Chapter from this place, ten being present.

Rev. R. M. Stine and wife have gone to New Bloomfield for a few days where they have a daughter who will graduate at the high school at that place.

Prof. Clayton Benson paid his friend, Howard Corbin, a visit last Saturday afternoon. Howard says Clate is the best mathematician in the county.

Nathan G. Horton, who was quite sick from the effects of a fall, is improving. He is one of the oldest members of Broad Top City Lodge, I. O.O.F.

We hear that the school directors of this place have secured the services of Prof. Emory Taylor to teach the coming term. They will repair and paint the school building.

Our potters, Hissong & Son and N. W. Greenland, anticipating a large fruit crop, are running their kilns to their full capacity. Owing to the superior quality of their ware, it is in demand all over the country.

The contract for carrying the mail on the Cassville route will expire July 1st, when our new carriers will start out. We hear that Philip Park will carry the mail from Cassville to Mill Creek. Philip is a temperate and accommodating young man. Have not learned who will carry it between here and Broad Top. John Querry is the sub-contractor and is a good citizen.

Anna Clarkson, who is teaching in Brooklyn, N. Y., is expected home this week. Quite a number from the cities will come to Cassville to spend the summer. No better place in the state. We have good society, pure mountain water and *no* saloon to tempt the young boys, to destroy the peace and happiness of the people, which would otherwise bring sorrow to many happy families. Surely the good people of this county will support the man for associate judge who will pledge no license.

SALTILLO.

Dr. Kerlin, of Fort Littleton, is visiting at Saltillo.

H. H. Hudson and wife are visiting at Shirleysburg.

H. L. B. Henderson is a guest of the family of C. Greene.

Mrs. Harry Cornelius paid a visit to parents last Monday.

The P. O. S. of A. are expecting to have a gay time on the Fourth.

It is rumored Saltillo is to lose one of her most estimable young ladies before long.

The Misses Connor, of Robertsdale, are visiting at the residence of W. H. Cornelius.

Boyer K. Senft is again seen on our streets as he is taking a short vacation with his mother.

Your correspondent attended children's day services at Robertsdale last Sunday evening and was very much pleased with the programme.

It is said Prof. Roseberry is to teach our winter school and C. H. Drake is to have charge of the primary department. Both are to have increased salaries.

Mrs. K. M. Henderson has added a lot of fine shoes for ladies and misses to her stock of millinery goods, together with sun umbrellas and parasols. Call and examine goods.

Miss Emma Madden has gotten to be a very graceful horseback rider and generally indulges in the passtime after school hours. Miss Jessie Hilliard is also a very graceful rider.

The new carpet has arrived and been put down on the church floor. It is a handsome carpet and adds very much to the appearance of the church, together with the new coat of varnish given the fine wood work.

Quite a company of young folks left Saltillo last Monday morning for a short vacation and camp life in Mifflin county. The company is composed of young ladies and gentlemen and we certainly wish them all the pleasure imaginable.

We are pleased to know that our new doctor has been meeting with success in his practice and that he is fast adding new patients to his visiting list. Dr. Scofield graduated in his class with special honors, making an average of 92 per cent. in his examinations. During the past year the doctor has been devoting himself principally to the diseases of the throat and chest, on which branch he holds a special diploma, also one on the subject of toxicology analysis. We all join in wishing him success in his new field.

MOUNT UNION.

Hay-making is the order of the day among the farmers in this vicinity.

Miss Lib Barton, of Shirleysburg, is instructing several of our yonng people in instrumental music.

Oliver Colgate, one of Shirley township's exemplary farmers, was the guest of his niece, Mrs. Geo. Smith, over Sunday.

Miss Jessie Bowler, an estimable young lady of Philadelphia, is spending her vacation with her grandfather, uncle Peter Shaver.

Among the visitors to our town last week were Miss Alda Gayton, who is studying type-writing in Tyrone, and Miss Alwilda Gillam, daughter of merchant Gillam, of the same place.

An entertainment will be given by the young people's missionary society in the Presbyterian church on Thursday evening. The program includes a Japanese drama, "Shenbon Chi." Proceeds to be devoted to the Missionary cause. Also, on Friday evening a lecture will be delivered in the M. E. church by Rev. Gilbert, of Tyrone.

On Friday morning, after an illness of several months from that dread disease, consumption, George Proxmyer bade farewell to earth. The funeral took place on Saturday afternoon at two o'clock. George being a former employee of the chair factory, it was not operated during the afternoon and employees of the factory acted as pall bearers. Peace to his ashes.

BEAVERTOWN.

The recent rains were welcomed with much delight by the farmers.

A. G. Anderson improved his place lately by a large frame barn.

P. L. Rickabaugh went on a trip to Findlay, Ohio. His mission is to attend the sessions of the General Eldership of the Church of God.

A children's service was held in the Trough Creek M. E. church Sunday evening, June 18. A neat sum (over six dollars) was realized in the collection.

Miss Teresa French has been in a poor state of health for some time. Poor hopes are entertained for her recovery. Her sickness is of a pulmonary character.

The Sunday school picnic to be held in the grove adjoining the Bethel on Saturday is still being agitated. It is no new thing to hear the question, "Are you going to the picnic?"

Last Friday morning the dwelling house of Harry Hoover was completely destroyed by fire. The house took fire from the stove in the kitchen. The flames made such rapid progress that but little of the furniture could be rescued, such as two beds, a sewing machine, one table, two chairs, some clothing, etc. The barn and other outbuildings took fire, but were extinguished before much damage was done. The house was insured, but the insurance we are told will fall short in covering the damage done.

MILL CREEK.

Preaching services in the M.E. church next Sunday evening.

The Methodist church looks much brighter under a new coat of paint.

Misses Leah and Sadie Fields, of Mapleton, spent Sunday with friends in this place.

Mrs. R. L. Himes and young son, of Huntingdon, were the guests of L. A. Himes' family last week.

Misses Margaret Fultz and Gertrude McDonald and Charles Goodman attended children's day exercises in the Presbyterian church at Mapleton on Sunday.

Our base ball team went to Mapleton on Saturday to play a game with the latter team. They succeeded in getting badly beaten. Score, 39 to 5 in favor of Mapleton.

Your scribe has never yet predicted wrongly through these columns in prognosticating the event of weddings. Thouggh a lull of painful length has intervened since our last prophecy we predict the ringing of marriage bells in the near future in our midst. Let them ring!

NOTICE is hereby given that I have purchased two horses, wagon and harness and have placed same in the hands of Andrew Cresswell. All persons are hereby notified that this is my property and are cautioned against interfering with same in any manner.
W. H. SPANGLER.
Mapleton Depot, Pa., April 25, 1893.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers at private sale the following property: One 8 to 10 H. P. Engine and Saw Mill, in good repair and in good running order—price, $500. Also, one-half interest in an 18 H. P. Engine and Saw Mill, complete. Three good Horses, one 2-horse wagon, nearly new; one low lumber wagon, nearly new—for two or four horses; one new Osborne mower, one hay rake, one wind mill and one grain drill.
Having concluded to reduce my business I offer the above property at private sale for 30 days. Terms and prices can be had by calling on or addressing S. W. KIMMEL,
6-7-1m. Saltillo, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

(Estate of J. E. McConahy, dec'd.)
Letters testamentary on the estate of J. E. McConahy, late of Mapleton Depot, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
W. E. McCONAHY,
H. H. WAITE, Attorney. J. C. McCONAHY, Executors.
Mapleton Depot, Pa., May 25, '93.

AGENTS WANTED To canvass for the sale of our HOME-GROWN NURSERY STOCK. NEW PROFIT SHARING SYSTEM. Salary and expenses paid. W & T. SMITH CO, The Geneva Nursery, Geneva. N. Y. Established 1846. One of the Largest, Oldest Established, and Best Known Nurseries in the United States.

AGENTS WANTED for the only Authorized
Biography of JAS. G. BLAINE,
By GAIL HAMILTON, his literary executor, with the co-operation of his family, and for Mr. Blaine's Complete Works, "TWENTY YEARS of CONGRESS," and his later book, "POLITICAL DISCUSSIONS." One prospectus for these 3 BEST SELLING books in the market. A. K. P. Jordan of Me., took 100 orders from first 98 calls; agent's profit, $175.50. Mrs. Ballard of O., took 15 orders, 13 Seal Russia, in 1 day; profit $26.25. E. N. Rice of Mass., took 27 orders 2 days; profit $47.25. J. Partridge, of Me., took 43 orders from 36 calls; profit $75.25. E. A. Palmer of N. Dak., took 53 orders in 3 days; profit $98.25. EXCLUSIVE TERRITORY given. If you wish to make LARGE MONEY write immediately for terms to
The Henry Bill Pub. Co., Norwich, Conn.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.
W. J. GEISSINGER.
Grafton, Pa., May 24, 1893.

D. S. DRAKE,
—DEALER IN—

BICYCLES, CYCLING GOODS,
Electrical Supplies and Work.

New Wheels Kept in Stock.
Special Prices Quoted fo Cash.

Old Wheels Taken in Exchange. Repairing Done & Parts Furnished.

Cor. 6th & Penn Sts.
HUNTINGDON, - PA.

Go To Logan's

FOR Nails, Spikes and General Hardware, such as Bolts, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Hasps, Staples, &c.
FOR Paints, Oils, Putty, Varnish, Turpentine, Dryer, and Glass of all the usual sizes.
FOR Tinware, Glassware, Enameled Ware, Queensware and Woodenware.
FOR Drugs and all the reputable and proprietary medicines.
FOR Feed of all kinds and provisions, such as Flour, Potatoes, Meat, Fish, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Canned and Dried Fruits, Rice, Hominy, Beans, Applebutter and Syrup.
FOR Boots of various kinds and styles.
FOR Shoes for men, women and children from the heavy Shoe of the quarryman to the dainty Shoe of the bride.
FOR Slippers, the sight of which will nearly take your breath.
FOR Clothing of all grades, colors and weights, Shirts, Collars, Ties and Gloves, Hats and Caps for dress and general wear.
FOR Wall Paper and Building Paper.
FOR Carpets and Carpet Paper, Oil Cloth, Stair Rods and Curtain Poles.
FOR Ladies' Dress Goods of all styles, grades and Colors.
FOR Dress Trimmings, such as Embroidery, Lace, Cord, Ribbon, Tissely and Buttons. Did you see the 5c Ginghams and 5c and 10c. Glassware?
CASH, Marketable Produce and Railroad Ties taken in exchange for goods.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT allowed for cash and prompt payment.
CALL at the Store near Depot.

SPRING! SPRING!
Is here, and so are our goods for the Spring trade, and it gives us pleasure to announce to our many customers that our stock is larger and better than ever, and bought at such prices that in many cases we can save you FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

For House-Furnishings
we call your attention to our nice laces, curtains—poles for 18c complete. Roller blinds 19c, stair oil cloth 7c a yard, table oil cloth, first quality, 19c a yard; shelf oil cloth 6c a yard; decorated chamber sets, complete, for only $4.35. Ladies' embroidered gaaze silk ties at 75c, worth $1.50.

Spring Coats and Capes, Hats
and Millinery, at prices that will astonish the closest buyer. Ladies' gauze and muslin Underwear a specialty. Vest 8c, extra value to 50c. Lisle thread vest only 29c. The best job lot of hosiery that we have ever had is here in black and tan to match the tan and russet Oxford Ties.

Spring Dress Goods.
Our line of Spring Dress Goods at 6½c to 50c a yard is beautiful. Henriettas from 13c to 90c a yard. Ladies' Shirt Waists and Belts will be the go. We have them at panic prices. Children's Wraps and Lace Caps from 15c to $1. We can save you large money on these goods. We never had as fine a line of alll grades of

Shoes and Slippers
as now. Oxford Ties in four different colors. Men's Outing Shirts from 28c up; Men's splendid suits for $5; Boys' knee pants suits srom $1.20 to all-wool Cheviots for $3.40. Full line of Men's Coarse and Fine Shoes. Latest seyles in

Hats, Neckwear, Etc.
We take pleasure in showing our goods. Come and see our goods and prices whether you buy or not.
LYNN'S NOVELTY STORE,
Opposite Opera House, HUNTINGDON, PA.

HUNTINGDON PLANING MILL,
FRITCHEY BROS. Proprietors.
—MANUFACTURERS OF—
Sash, Doors, Shutters, Blinds, Frames, Flooring,
SIDING, SAWED AND TURNED BALUSTERS, MOULDING,
Porticos, Hardwood Finish, Scroll and Turned Work, and dealers in Bill and Frame Lumber, Southern Yellow Pine and Yellow Poplar, Western White Pine, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Fencing, etc., in fact everything pertaining to a first-class Mill and Lumber Yard.

TIN SHOP.
Having gone into the Tinning business I am prepared to do
Roofing and Spouting
in town and country promptly and at reasonable prices.

All Kinds of Repair Work
in my line will receive prompt attention.

I will keep in stock a general line of Tinware and will fill orders for
STOVES and RANGES
—AND ALL KINDS OF—
STOVE REPAIRS.

H. R. SCOTT,
MAPLETON DEPOT, - PA.

The Popular
RESTAURANT & BAKERY.
I HAVE just opened a first-class Restaurant and Bakery in the Haniger property (which I have remodeled and refitted) on Penn Street, next door to Geo. F. Gage's residence. Two parlors for the accommodation and convenience of lady customers will be a feature of my new apartments. Oysters, Ice Cream—everything seasonable—Suppers, Lunches, etc., will be served in the best style known to the art cuisine. I will constantly keep on hand
Fresh Bread,
Pies, Cakes, Etc.
Fancy Cakes baked to Order for wedding porties, etc. Stores supplied on short notice. The restaurant at my old stand on Railroad street, near the union depot, will be conducted in connection with the one on Penn Street. My parlors on Penn St. will be open until 12 o'clock at night. Call and see me.
G. W. FISHER,
Huntingdon, Pa.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., June 28, 1893

LOCAL NOTES.

—"Little brown jugs" at Mrs. Evans.

—Blank leases for sale at this office.

—Aprons and sun bonnets at Mrs. Evans.

—A full line of laces, very cheap, at Mrs. Evans'.

—F. D. Heeter, of Tyrone Sundayed in Mapleton.

—Children's clothes made to order at Mrs. Evans'.

—J. M. Starr has been appointed postmaster at Orbisonia.

—B. F. Chilcoat has been appointed postmaster ar Rockhill Furnace.

—Sewing machine needles and best sewing machine oil at Mrs. Evans.

—James Truax spent a portion of last week with friends in Fulton county.

—H. A. Thompson and Eli Rogers, of Mount Union, were Sunday visitors to Mapleton.

—The depositors of the suspended First National Bank of Clearfield are being paid in full.

—Luther Piper and Miss Flora Benson, of Tod township spent Sunday with G. D. Wood and wife.

—W. A. Bolinger and Frank Ripple, of Mount Union, circulated among friends in Mapleton on Sunday.

—George M. Green and F. A. Detrich, candidates for county treasurer, have been interviewing our people within the past week.

—G. C. Miller, who has been working in the western part of the state for some months past, returned to Mapleton last week.

—Miss Maud Brandt, of Huntingdon, is visiting friends and relatives in Mapleton, and is the guest of her cousin, Miss Wana Brandt.

—W. H. Brewster, of Shirleysburg, and Richard Ashman, of Clay township, are among the Huntingdon county visitors to the World's Fair.

—Survival of the fittest. Downs Elixir has outlived any other cough remedy simply because it is the best. For sale by T. M. Logan.

—Mrs. J. D. Hicks, wife of Congressman Hicks, of Blair county, spent a portion of last week in Mapleton, the guest of J. G. Hicks' family.

—The citizens of Newton Hamilton have petitioned the Pennsylvania railroad company for an overhead bridge at the camp-meeting ground.

—Every bottle of Arnica & Oil Liniment sold is warranted by the proprietors to give satisfaction or money will be refunded. For sale by T. M. Logan.

—Leather Belting (oak-tanned, best quality) furnished to order on short notice. Call or write for prices.

H. H. SWOPE.

—MUSICAL COLLEGE.—The Summer term opens July 24th in Vocal and Instrumental Music. For catalogues address Henry B. Moyer, Freeburg, Pa.

—For Sale—A cow of the famous Robley stock with second calf at her side. A. W. WRIGHT,

Colfax, Pa.

—Samuel Grove, of Shirleysburg, died of cancer of the throat about one week ago. He was unable to eat or drink and was a case of starvation. He was aged about 65 years.

—The Junior Epworth League has arranged for a picnic on the 4th of July. It is hoped the parents will heartily cooperate with the children by making ample provision for their enjoyment.

—A game of base ball was played on the grounds at this place between a nine from Mill Creek and our home nine, which resulted in an overwhelming victory for the latter, the score standing 39 to 5.

—Max Meindel, manager of the Defiance base ball club of Altoona, met with an accident on Friday which resulted in his death. He was at the bat and was struck on the left temple by a swiftly thrown ball.

—Mrs. S. V. Heaton, of Cassville, spent a few hours in Mapleton on Monday on her return from Huntingdon, where she had been in attendance at the annual meeting of the Juniata district Epworth League convention.

—The P. R. R. flower garden at this place was visited by the florist last Wednesday. The plants placed in the ground are from the Altoona gardens. and consist principally oy geraniums, castor beans, lilies and coleas.

—A little boy aged about two years son of Dyson Hancock of Hill valley, one day last week climbed upon a stove and upset a kettle of boiling water upon himself. He was frightfully scalded and died a few minutes afterward.

—More people, adults and children, are troubled with costiveness than with any other ailment. Dr. Henry Baxter's Mandrake Bitters will cure costiveness and prevent the diseases which result from it. For sale by T. M. Logan.

—Thh Junior Epworth League extends an invitation to all the citizens of Mapleton and vicinity to attend their basket picnic on July 4th, at the Igo spring.

Howard Barkley, Sec'y.

—Mifflin local west, while shifting near the station last Wednesday, came in contact with one of the trucks and a peddler's pack. The truck was badly damaged and the contents of the pack were scattered promiscuously about the platform.

—I have for sale harpoon hay forks, steel furrow plows, corn planters and an Acme pulverizing harrow. These implements are in charge of G. D. Wood who will give further information concerning them. They are new and will be sold remarkably low. D. M. Evans.

—Mrs. Enoch Lutz and son Frank, of Shirley township, recently returned from a trip to Colorado bringing with them one of the finest collections of quartz rocks, ores, petrified woods, mounted specimens of animals, etc., we have ever seen. Frank is one of the most successful prospectors of that great mining region.

—At a meeting in New York on Tuesday last the general agents of the railroad trunk lines decided to recommend to the executive committee of the trunk line association a special rate of one fare for the round trip to Chicago and return on special World's Fair excursion trains, between New York and Chicago. The same rate should apply from every station along the lines.

—Children's day services were held in the Presbyterian church on last Sabbath. The church was beautifully and elaborately decorated, which reflects much to the credit of those who had it in charge. The program which consisted principally of recitations and singing by the children of the Sunday school, was well rendered and much appreciated by a large and attentive audience.

—Washington Camp, No. 513, P. O. S. of A., of Saltillo, will celebrate the "Glorious Fourth" in an old-fashioned style. A parade of the P. O. S. of A. and a patriotic address by Rev. C. H. Fitzwilliams, of Shamokin, Pa., will be among the features of the occasion. Various amusements will be indulged in and a general good time is anticipated. The Camp will also conduct a festival, the proceeds of which will go toward defraying expenses.

—Dr. I. V. McKim, of Burnham, and his uncle, William Little of Lehmaster, Franklin county, while crossing the railroad at Burnham station in a buggy, were caught by a shifting engine which was coming down the road at a good speed. The occupants were dashed out and the buggy carried down the road a distance of about thirty feet. Mr. Little's skull was fractured, his left leg and four ribs were broken, from which injuries he died in about two hours afterward. He was aged about 76 years. The doctor's injuries were not of a serious nature.

Nancy Jane Grove.

Mrs. Nancy Jane Grove passed peacefully to her reward on Thursday morning, June 24th 1893, after having lingered for thirteen months with that dreaded disease, consumption. Her maiden name was Harris. She was born near Grafton in this county and at the time of her death was aged 43 years, 9 months, and 28 days. She was of a kind and unassuming disposition and endeared herself to all with whom she was associated in life and mourned by all in death.

On August 22d, 1865, she was married to Joseph Grove, to which union eight children were born, all of whom with her husband survive her. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Maxwell assisted by Rev. Curry, after which the remains were interred in the Odd Fellows' cemetery. The ITEM extends its sympathy to the bereaved.

Proceedings of Epworth League Convention.

The third annual convention of the Juniata district, Epworth League, convened in the Second M. E. church, Huntingdon, at 2.30 P. M., June 20, 1893. Recording secretary, J. W. Speddy, being absent, Rev. Frank W. Curry was elected secretary pro tem.

After introductory remarks by the president, Rev. C. V. Hartzell, the convention united in singing Praise God From Whom All Blessings Flow. After singing by the choir Rev. J. A. Wood, jr., read a portion of the 119th Psalm and led the convention in earnest prayer for divine blessing and guidance in all of its deliberations. This was followed by a half hour's prayer service. Howard Nopsker was then introduced and welcomed the delegates in a hearty and fraternal manner. Rev. Wm. Brill responded.

Reports from the different Chapters of Leagues in the district were then called for. The news of the good work being done at different points showed clearly that the Epworth Leaguers are moving grandly along all lines. The convention was inspired by these reports and when president Hartzell suggested singing the doxology the audience responded heartily.

Financial reports from the various Chapters were received. A collection amounting to $3.60 was taken up. After singing the convention adjourned to meet at 7.30 P. M.

TUESDAY EVENING.

A very enjoyable song service of half an hour's duration was led by W. S. Baker, followed by brief spiritual testimonials. Rev. Stevens then led the convention in prayer.

The subject, "The League a Training School," was most intelligently discussed in a paper by Miss Belle Agnew, of Bedford. Rev. R. H. Gilbert, of Tyrone, was then introduced, "The Epworth League a Conservator of Methodism," being his theme. Bro. Gilbert handled the subject in his interesting and instructive style. At the close of this address Miss M. Amanda Craig, of Burnham, beautifully rendered a solo entitled, "The Melody Divine." The audience unanimously requesting it, Miss Craig generously entertained them with another, the subject of which was, "Afterward."

The subject, "A Free Parliament," was opened by Rev. M. L. Drum, followed by Revs. Lantz, Lambert, Stevens and others.

Rev. J. A. Wood, W. S. Baker and Rev. J. Max Lantz were named as a committee on nominations and Rev. M. L. Drum, Miss Belle Agnew, Rev. W. E. Cleaver, Mr. Hughes and Miss Sallie Evans as a committee on resolutions.

Music. Adjournment.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

A model League meeting, conducted by Rev. Wm. Brill. This was a season of spiritual refreshing for every Leaguer present. Unfinished business from Tuesday afternoon taken up and disposed of. "The League in Town," was the title of a paper by Mrs. Satora Walker, of Alexandria, which was full of practical hints and spiritual suggestions. The opposite, "The League in the Country," by J. O. Heaton, of Cassville, was a very able and interesting paper. By request, Mrs. Stevenson, of Pasadena, Cal., favored the convention with a song in Chinese. "Tried and Proved Plans of League Work," by volunteers from the Juniata district did away with the theoretical and brought to the front the practical. Rev. Gilbert followed with a short, interesting talk on "League Work." Mr. Baker then led the convention in the song, "When the Roll is Called Up Yonder."

Revs. B. H. Hart and C. V. Hartzell were elected delegates to the Cleveland convention. Rev. Stevens and Charles Stratford were elected fraternal delegates to the Altoona district convention. Dr. Borst, of Mount Union, and Howard Nopsker, of Huntingdon, were elected delegates to the Williamsport conference convention.

W. S. Baker and Rev. M. L. Drum were elected members of the executive committee. Rev. C. V. Hartzell, the efficient presiding officer of the last two years, was re-elected. Rev. B. H. Hart was elected 1st vice president; Mrs. S. V. Heaton, 2d vice president; Miss Belle Agnew, 3d vice president; Rev. N. E. Cleaver, 4th vice president; Dr. Geo. C. Borst, corresponding secretary; J. W. Speddy, recording secretary, and Rev. Wm. Brill, treasurer. Bedford was selected as the place for holding the next convention, third Tuesday and Wednesday in May, 1894.

After singing the convention adjourned to meet at 2 P. M.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

Devotional services, conducted by Rev. A. R. Lambert. Short talk by the Bro. as to the work that can be done by each individual Leaguer.

"The Junior League," by Miss Lizzie D. Shunk. In the absence of the lady Miss Agnew voluntarily read her paper, which showed thought and care. Miss Craig again favored the convention with a solo, "Only Tired." A model Junior League meeting by the Junior League of the First M. E. church, Huntingdon, was very interesting and showed what our juniors can do with proper care and attention. The recitations and songs deserve special mention. At the close of this exercise Miss Craig delighted the audience with a beautiful song, "Trusting I call."

"Spiritual Life" was discussed by Rev. D. D. Kauffman in an earnest manner. "Mercy and Help," by Mrs. S. V. Heaton was an excellent paper. It was brimful of good things. In the absence of C. E. Howard, the president called on Rev. J. K. Lloyd, who responded on "Literary Work." Rev. M. L. Drum very clearly and forcibly discussed "Social Life."

The report of the treasurer, Rev. Wm. Brill, showed a balance of $3.08 in the treasury after all expenses of the convention had been met.

Corresponding secretary, Dr. Geo. C. Borst, gave some very interesting statistics in his report. He reported in the Juniata district 19 Epworth League Chapters and 9 Junior Leagues; 1935 active members, 552 associate members and 498 Juniors; grand total, 3095. 85 associate members were converted during the year.

Report of the committee on resolutions read and adopted. The convention in a ringing resolution expressed its disapprobation of the opening of the gates of the World's Fair on Sunday.

Bro. Lantz then led the convention in a short but earnest spiritual consecration service, at the close of which the audience united in singing the favorite hymn of the convention, "When the Roll is Called." Benediction by Bro. Lantz.

President Hartzoll now turned the delegates over to the Second Huntingdon Chapter, who at once proceeded to delight the inner man with the good things of this life.

The convention was one long to be remembered and every Leaguer came away encouraged to do better work for the Master in the coming year. Words fail to express our feelings as to the royal and hospitable entertainment received at the hands of the West Huntingdon people. If Second M. E. church in the future is again selected as the place for holding our annual convention we will gladly turn our feet that way.

FRANK W. CURRY, Sec'y.

Special Reduced Rate Excursions to the Atlantic Coast via Penna. R. R.

On July 13th next the first of a limited summer series of seashore excursions will be run. The remarkably low rate of $10.00 for the round trip will be charged from pittsburg, with proportionate rates from other points, and a choice of destinations will be allowed, whether Atlantic City, Cape May, Sea Isle City, or Ocean city.

These tickets will be valid for return passage for twelve days, thus affording ample time for either a limited trip or a restful fortnight by the sea. Many marked improvements have been made during the past year at these coast resorts in the way of increased facilities and means of pleasure for the visitor.

These rates apply on regular trains leaving Pittsburg at 4.30, 7.00, and 8.10 P. M., or on special train leaving at 8.50 A. M. on the above-mentioned date.

The special train will be run on the following schedule, and the tickets will be sold at the rates quoted:

	Rate.	Train Leaves.
West Brownsville	$10 00	6.15 A.M.
Monongahela City	10 00	7.08 "
Pittsburg	10 00	8.50 "
East Liberty	10 00	9.00 "
Braddock	10 00	9.10 "
Irwin	10 00	9.30 "
Uniontown	10 00	6.58 "
Connellsville	10 00	7.32 "
Mt. Pleasant	10 00	7.10 "
Scottdale	10 00	7.54 "
Alverton	10 00	8.02 "
Greensburg	10 00	9.52 "
Indiana	10 00	9.10 "
Butler	10 00	6.15 "
Paulton	10 00	8.24 "
Latrobe	10 00	10.05 "
Blairsville	10 00	9.58 "
Johnstown	9 25	11.03 "
Cresson	8 50	11.52 "
Altoona	8 00	12.55 P.M.
Hollidaysburg	8 00	11.05 A.M.
Bellwood	8 00	1.06 P.M.
Clearfield	8 90	9.36 A.M.
Philipsburg	8 35	10.27 "
Osceola	8 25	10.40 "
Bellefonte	8 65	10.28 "
Tyrone	7 65	1.18 P.M.
Cumberland	8 50	8.25 A.M.
Bedford	8 50	9.50 "
Huntingdon	7 10	1.48 P.M.
Mt. Union	6 75	2.08 "
McVeytown	6 50	2.28 "
Lewistown Junction	6 00	2.45 "
Mifflin	5 65	2.05 "
Newport	5 00	3.36 "
Duncannon	4 60	3.53 "
Philadelphia Ar.		7.16 "

For detailed information address or apply to Thos. E. Watt, Passenger Agt., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg.

Teacher's Examinations for 1893.

The annual examination of Teachers for Huntingdon county will be held as follows: Shirleysburg, July 10; Richvale, 11; Shade Gap, 12; Orbisonia, 13; Maddensville, 14; Three Springs, 15; Mapleton, 17; Cassville, 18; Chestnut Grove, 19; Broad Top City, 20; Valley (Hopewell), 21; Entriken, 22; Marklesburg; 24; McConnelstown; 25; Hawns, 26; Mill Creek, 27; Ardenheim, 28; Centre Union, 29. Alexandria, 31; Spruce Creek, August 1; Franklinville, 2; Warrior's Mark, 3; Petersburg, 4; Mooresville, 7; Saulsburg, 8, McAlevy's Fort, 9; Cornpropst's Mills, 10; Huntingdon (special), August 26.

Applicants who are strangers to the superintendent must present a certificate of good moral character, before entering the class. Examinations will begin at 8:30 A. M.

S. G. RUDY, Co. Supt.

Deserving Praise.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Eclectric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. Sold by B. O'Connor & Son and Son

Spring and Summer Goods

Are Now In.

Everybody Invited To Come and See Them.

Respectfully Yours,

A. B. Gillam.

Examine Yocum's

SCHOOL SHOES

Before Buying.

It is the Most Complete Shoe In the Market.

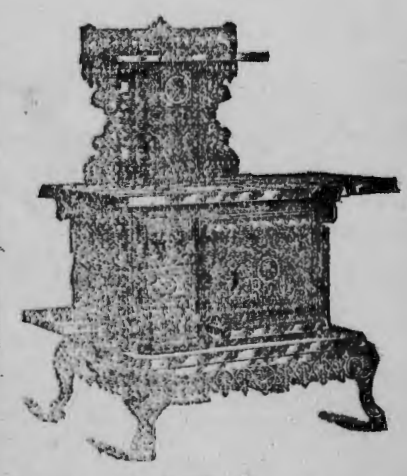
Geo W. Yocum

Hazlett Block. 402 Penn St.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

B. F. GODARD,

—DEALER IN—



Stoves and Stove Repairs,

PHOSPHATE & FERTILIZERS,

Your Patronage Solicited.

Mapleton Depot, Pa

AN ELABORATE DISPLAY.

THE FRENCH EXHIBIT AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

France's Industrial, Agricultural, Scientific and Artistic Development Shown by Many Exhibitors in the Chief Buildings of the Fair—Interesting Exposition Notes.

Probably the most elaborate exhibit of any foreign Nation at the World's Fair, according to a New York Post correspondent, is that of France, which has recently been thrown open to the public in all its branches. Of course, France enjoys exceptional advantages on an occasion like the present. She is emphatically the Nation of expositions, and is fresh from her great effort at Paris. The exhibitors thus had the advantage of recent experience, and they were assisted also by a generous Government appropriation. The great French section in the Manufacturers' Building and the superb display in the Art Building are the most important of her contributions to the Chicago Fair, but in all the other departments she is well represented, and a good many of the entertaining shows in the Midway Plaisance are under the management of enterprising Frenchmen. The official catalogue of the whole French exhibit has just made its appearance, and it contains a list of all the exhibitors, and specifies briefly what are their displays. It is printed in French, but the names of the articles shown are translated into English for the benefit of American readers. From this catalogue one can learn the full scope of the French exhibit.

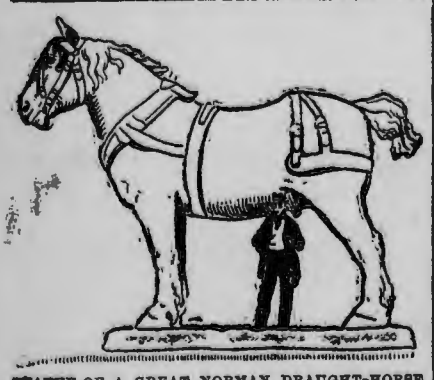
Beginning with the Agricultural Building, the groups embracing products of agriculture are nine in all, with nineteen exhibits. They include olive oil, agricultural publications, grapes, grains, etc. The group of dairy products is composed almost entirely of cheeses. There are also a few agricultural implements shown, but in this branch, of course, not much of a display can be looked for, but the French works and publications on agriculture are quite plentiful, and will repay examination. In conserves, confectionery, sardines, etc., which come under the head of alimentary products, there are forty-six exhibits.

The department of horticulture, viticulture, and floriculture occupies the beautiful Horticultural Building, and here France is represented by six groups. The largest is that of wines and liquors, of which there are 202 exhibits. They embrace cognac brandies, alcohols and nearly every variety of French liqueur and wine.

The French exhibit in the Fisheries Building is not extensive, consisting almost entirely of examples of canned sardines. In the Mining Building there are twenty-four French exhibits, the most important of which are probably the nickel ore and manufactured articles of nickel.

The first two French groups in the Machinery Building are devoted to motors and engines, of which there are twenty-seven displays, and of machinery for manufacture of textile fabrics and clothing nine are shown. There are thirty-eight exhibits of other machines.

Means of transportation are illustrated by several French locomotives and locomotive



STATUE OF A GREAT NORMAN DRAUGHT-HORSE IN FRONT OF AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

In the Leather Building France has but one group, and in the Mining Building two. She has two groups of electrical exhibits in the Electricity Building also.

Of course it would be impossible here to do justice to the French exhibit of painting, sculpture and architecture. The American managers of the Department of Fine Arts have asserted that it is the best display of French art ever seen outside of France itself. It has a larger space than is occupied by any other country except our own. That the United States has become an excellent market for French art has been demonstrated already, for some of the paintings have been sold, although they have been upon the walls hardly two weeks. In oil paintings 250 artists are represented, some by a single work and others by three or four. The "Societe des Aquarellistes Francais" presents a considerable group, and so does the "Societe des Pastellistes." There are also a number of water-colors and drawings. In sculpture France shows 145 pieces, and there are interesting exhibits of engravings on medals, architectural drawings, and engravings and lithographs, besides objects of decorative art, such as vases, bronzes, medals, etc.

THE ILLINOIS STATE BUILDING.

In the Department of Liberal Arts, which occupies the gallery of the Manufacturer's Building, France has an instructive display of education and teaching. The "Association Polytechnique pour le Developpement de l'Instruction Populaire" of Paris shows drawings of the pupils, paintings on fans, etc., and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and of the Colonies shows the results of teaching in the National manual and art schools. The Ministry of Public Instruction illustrates "Sciences et Lettres" by reviews, bulletins, and archives; "Institut et Societes Savantes" and primary education are illustrated by similar means.

Books and libraries form a group with eighty exhibits. They comprise tables and pamphlets, a "collection of the best authors," specimens of print, works of the Catholic library, specimens of scientific engravings, maps, etc. Photography, which also comes under the department of Liberal Arts, receives considerable space, and civil engineering, public works, and constructive architecture are illustrated by thirty-two exhibits in the gallery of the Transportation Building.

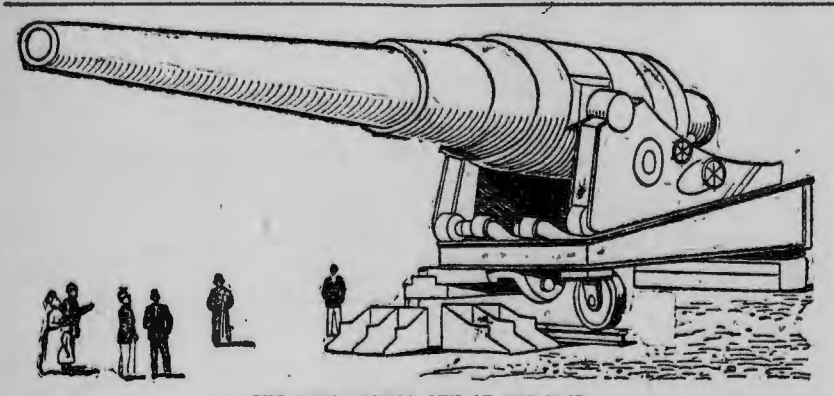
Government and law and political and social economy have two groups among the Liberal Arts. The exhibits are entirely of books and documents, with occasional diagrams and models. The exhibits number 177 and are a most important showing.

In the Electricity Building there is a small group of French electrical instruments.

This completes an outline of the plan and scope of the exhibit of France. Besides this, there is the building of the French Government, which constitutes the contribution to the architecture of the Exposition, but the contents of the building do not come under the head of grouped exhibits.

A GREAT CONTEST FOR SUPREMACY.

The great contest for supremacy at the Fair, according to a New York Tribune correspondent, is between Germany and France. The display of the former impresses you by its splendor, its variety and bulk; that of the latter by constant evidences of taste and refinement. Germany is artistic sometimes; it never is "chic." France attracts, fascinates, but it lacks solidity and repose. The French bronzes, for instance—and I have in mind now only those which you might call purely commercial—have almost always an artistic value; that is to say, they seem to be the product of the studio. German bronzes remind you of the workshop, the factory. The renaissance of France is full of beauty, grace and light; that of Germany is too frequently dull, heavy and unimaginative. In interior



THE GREAT KRUPP GUN AT THE FAIR.

appliances, and there are many French carriages, harnesses, saddles and bicycles, besides models of packet boats, etc.

The first groups in the French section of the Manufacturers' Building are given up to chemical and pharmaceutical products, pertumery and painting materials, of which there are sixty-one exhibits, and the next group comprises paper and stationery and wall papers, with twenty-five exhibits. The three groups that follow are those of furniture and artistic decorations, which comprise tapestries, bronzes, embroidery, hangings, carpets, furniture silks, curtains, etc. There are fifty-five exhibits. These are followed by three groups of mosaics, glass and ceramics, and next come two groups of metal work embracing bronze statuettes, clocks, lamps and similar articles. Gold and silver ware, jewelry and watches comprise the next three groups of fifty-five exhibits. These cover imitation diamonds, false pearls and gold-plated articles, as well as jewelry of great value. Threads and fabrics comprise three groups and eighty-eight important exhibits, in which silk necessarily takes the lead. There are four groups of clothing and costumes, with 102 exhibits. The other groups in this great section are devoted to toys and fancy articles and traveling equipments.

furnishings Germany is excellent as long as it confines itself within certain proper limitations. It is successful in reproductions of mediaeval designs and modern applications of them. It fails absolutely when it attempts the styles of other countries. In one field of decorative art, strange to say, it equals, if it doesn't surpass, France, that of the manufacture of fine china. I do not think that the Sevres exhibit equals either in variety or beauty the display of the royal manufactories of Dresden or Berlin. The art of the silversmith seems to have made no advance in either country within the last twenty years, and both are just now the victims of the Louis Quinze mania. It is almost needless to say that in the manufacture of tapestries France still remains without a rival.

In Machinery Hall the American exhibit dwarfs those of other Nations, not only by reason of its dimensions, but more especially by the novelty of the designs; the higher development of the inventive faculty, and, I might almost say, the elegance of its execution. An American printing press or loom, for instance, is a thing of beauty and it is a pleasure to see it work. A German press is eminently respectable and businesslike-looking, but it is not attractive. A French printing press, on the other hand, is decidedly ugly; it snorts and puffs and heaves great sighs while at work, and somehow or other you leave it with the impression that its ponderous parts may refuse at any moment to perform their proper functions and "strike." And yet France has the most interesting as well as valuable exhibit of books in the Fair. In the art of fine printing, as far as results are concerned, France still leads the world.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

A Swiss exhibit of watches is valued at $250,000.

A STATUETTE of Kaiser Wilhelm, of Germany, on horseback contains 1500 silver dollars.

WISCONSIN has a five-acre patch of cranberries growing and will harvest a crop in September.

STRANGE religious rituals were observed in the opening of the Russian exhibit in Manufacturers' Building.

A DWARF cedar 300 years old was sent from Japan, but one Chicago winter was too much for it. The little tree is dead.

PENNSYLVANIA has put up a pyramid of anthracite blocks ten feet square at the base and fifty-two feet high, guaranteed to contain just 100 tons.

THE section of a tree, shown by its circles to be 401 years old—a sapling when Columbus landed—is in the forestry section of the Government Building.

THE pictures in the art room, if hung upon one line, would cover a mile. Yet the French judges were forced to send back 1500 worthy of exhibition because there was no room.

LIZZIE BORDEN SET FREE.

THE JURY SPEEDILY DECLARE HER NOT GUILTY.

The Verdict in the Great Fall River Murder Case Received in the New Bedford Court House With a Tumult of Applause—The Defendant Weeps for Joy—Her Future.

After an ordeal lasting thirteen days Lizzie Borden was acquitted by the jury which tried her at New Bedford, Mass., on the charge of murdering her father and stepmother. She was almost overcome when the verdict was read, and men and women cheered the finding. Miss Borden returned to Fall River, where she became the guest of Banker Holmes.

It had been a fearful day in court, a day of keen suffering for everybody, for the heat was intense. For the prisoner it was the most trying of all her ordeals, for she was forced to sit and listen for more than three hours while Mr. Knowlton with all the power of his eloquence sought to forge tight upon her the rivets of the government's chain of circumstantial evidence.

Court came in promptly at 9 o'clock; the jury was polled and the District Attorney picked up the thread of his argument where he had dropped it. He congratulated the jury upon the near approach of the end. The counsel who opened the cause for the defence had said that motive was a part of the government's case. This was not so, although the motive has moved in elucidating the facts. The address of District Attorney Knowlton was a masterpiece in its line. From first to last he sustained the interest which he had created in the beginning. The whole matter was so cleverly handled, the little points were so woven together in a complete structure, that a deep impression was made on every one in the court room. When he had finished the Bordens and their friends looked gloomy and ex-Governor Robinson tried to cheer them up. Lizzie cried a little just before court took a recess.

When court reconvened at a quarter to 2 o'clock Chief Justice Mason said, solemnly: "Lizzie Andrew Borden, although you have now been heard by your lawyers the opportunity is given you, as customary in such cases, to address the jury in your own behalf, and if you desire to say anything to them you may now avail yourself of the opportunity to do so."

In reply the prisoner rose and, resting her hand on the railing of the desk, said in a low voice: "I am innocent. I leave my counsel to speak for me."

Then she sank back wearily into her place and without more ceremony the jury were directed to rise. Justice Dewey, rising also, and resting one hand on a volume on the corner of the bench began to read his charge.

He charged the jury to weigh the evidence so as to see whether defendant's permanent state of mind showed a motive for the crimes. Every material allegation in the indictment must be proved beyond reasonable doubt—that is, to a moral certainty. He compared direct and circumstantial evidence, and said that failure to prove an essential fact would be fatal, but failure to prove a helpful fact might not be. Lizzie's statements about the note were discussed at length and he said they must be satisfied they were false. Every fact proved must be reasonably consistent with guilt. The government need not show that nobody else had the opportunity to commit the crime, but must prove that defendant committed it. The jury must reason as to the effect of defendant's conduct and statements. They were not to conclude by expert testimony, but were to apply to it a reasonable judgment. They might convict if satisfied the act was done by another party, but that defendant was present, aiding and abetting. The fact that defendant did not testify should not influence them against her.

After the charge, which was considered very favorable to the prisoner, the case was given to the jury. The jury retired at half-past three o'clock, and the opposing lawyers busied themselves in picking out from the grisly collection of relics of the tragedy articles the jury might desire to examine. They might well have spared themselves the trouble. When this matter had been settled the Justices left the bench, and Justices Dewey and Blodgett took a little stroll down the street, leaving the Chief Justice to await any communication the jury might desire to make.

It had been rumored at twenty-five minutes past four o'clock that an agreement had been reached, and within five minutes the judges returned and the jury filed into the box. When silence had been proclaimed the Chief Justice said:

"Lizzie Andrew Borden, hold up your right hand and look upon the foreman. Foreman, look upon the prisoner. What is your verdict?"

"Not guilty."

At the words Lizzie Borden fell forward in an attitude of prayer and the assemblage broke out into tumultous applause. The District Attorney rose and, after moving for the discharge of the indictment, said: "I now congratulate the defendant and her counsel."

As soon as practicable Miss Borden was removed to the Judge's room, where she was embraced by her sister and many of the friends who have steadfastly stood by her. When congratulated on her acquittal she smiled, and in reply to inquiries about her future plans referred all to ex-Goxernor Robinson, who said that Miss Borden had made no plans, and only desired to escape as completely as possible from the public notice.

After the greater part of the crowd had dispersed, Miss Borden, accompanied by her sister and several friends, entered a carriage and was driven to the depot, where she took the train for Fall River, where she became the guest of Banker C. J. Holmes. On the way she was repeatedly recognized and loudly cheered. Members of the jury say that an agreement was practically reached at the close of the defence, and that it was only at the suggestion of the foreman that they went through the form of retiring.

BAYARD AT WINDSOR.

First American Ambassador to Great Britain Received by the Queen.

Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, the first American Ambassador to Great Britain, went to Windsor Castle a few days ago, where he presented his credentials to the Queen. Accompanied by his wife he traveled in a special saloon carriage to Windsor. A State carriage awaited his coming at the Windsor station, and he was driven to the castle, where he presented to Her Majesty his credentials. Lord Rosebery, Minister of Foreign Affairs, introduced him to the Queen.

FOUR expeditions, three of which will attempt to get as near the North Pole as possible, are the outcrop of the present year. The fourth one aims only to locate the magnetic North Pole.

LATER NEWS.

WILLIAM MUTCELER, of Easton, Democratic member of Congress from the Eighth Pennsylvania District, died suddenly of heart disease a few mornings ago. He was born in Northampton County December 31, 1831, and was therefore in his sixty-second year.

AT Rochester, N. Y., Bartholomay J. Doran, a pugilist, killed his child, attempted to drown his wife, and then committed suicide.

THE Duke and Duchess of Veragua and their party were entertained at a reception and garden party given in their honor by Mr. and Mrs. George W. Childs at Wootton, the latter's country home, near Philadelphia, Penn.

A TORNADO cut a swath fifty miles long across the counties above Atlanta, Ga. Dallas, a small town half way between Atlanta and Rome, was destroyed.

MAUD MCKIBBEN is under arrest at St. Louis, Mo., charged with the murder of her father, John McKibben, and her sister, Mrs. Charles Stewart, by poison administered at dinner.

PAID admissions at the World's Fair vary between 75,000 and 127,000 a day and creditors are being paid on the installment plan.

SECRETARY LAMONT issued an order dissolving the military Court of Inquiry ordered in connection with the Ford's Theatre disaster, and will leave the civil authorities to deal with the case.

SURGEON-GENERAL WAYMAN has completed the award of the annual contract for the care of United States seamen at hospitals throughout the country. The prices of attendance and nursing range from seventy-five cents to $1 per day.

CAPTAIN ANDERSEN called upon the Navy Department to take the Viking from New York to Chicago. Commodore Ramsay, being without any authority to do so, was obliged to decline. He has, however offered to cause one of the Navy Yard tugs to tow the vessel up the Hudson to Albany, but has told Captain Andersen that he must himself provide for the further transportation through the Erie Canal and the lakes.

THE Canadian Government has decided to offer the Thousand Islands in the River St. Lawrence for sale at public auction in a short time, without conditions as to settlement.

THE report of the French Commission of Inquiry into the Panama scandals exculpates M. de Freycinet, ex-Minister of War, and M. Floquet, ex-President of the Chamber. It pronounces false in every particular the story that 104 Deputies were bought with Panama money.

AMBASSADOR AND MRS. BAYARD were received at Marlborough House by the Prince and Princess of Wales.

MRS. GRANT and Mrs. Davis, widows of General Grant and Jefferson Davis, have had several pleasant meetings at Cranston's, near West Point, N. Y. Mrs. Davis has accepted an invitation to go driving with Mrs. Grant.

DOCTOR MCGLYNN has returned to New York City from Rome, where he had a private audience with the Pope.

HER Royal Highness, the Infanta Eulalia, sailed from New York on La Touraine for Spain. Before the steamship left her pier, Eulalia shook hands with everybody who could crowd forward to reach her.

DOCTOR WILLIAM T S. WARDWELL was shot down in his office at Roslindale, Mass., by Amos L. Morse. The assassin fired three bullets into the doctor's face, one of which penetrated the brain. Jealousy was the cause.

RESCUE CREVASSE, on the Mississippi River, Louisiana, is 500 feet wide. About twenty large plantations and smaller places, aggregating some twenty-five to thirty miles along the river and fifteen miles deep, were more or less under water, entailing a loss of about $1,000,000 to crops in Iberville, Ascension, St. James and St. John's parishes.

THE statue of Gladstone, by Bruce Joy, was unveiled at the World's Fair; Sunday religious services were held in Festival Hall, on the Exposition grounds.

THE American Derby, distance a mile and a half, was run at Washington Park, Chicago, in the presence of 50,000 people. It was won by Boundless, with St. Leonards second and Clifford third. The stake was $60,000.

THE German Ministers expect a Government majority of ten in the Reichstag; the alliances among various parties opposed to the Army bill were broken at the last moment by the dislike of the voters for Socialism.

PERISHED IN A CYCLONE.

A Score of Lives Sacrificed to Its Fury in Kansas.

The most destructive and death dealing cyclone that ever visited eastern Kansas passed through Williamstown and the surrounding country in Jefferson County a few evenings ago.

It traveled southeast and took in a scope of country half a mile wide and about six miles long. Not a house, barn or tree was left standing in its path. It was accompanied by a terrible rain storm and midnight darkness. Eleven dead bodies were discovered immediately after it passed and it was known that at least five more were killed.

The dead reported were: L. F. Evans, Emery Evans, Mrs. John Hutchinson, Samuel Kincaide, Clara Kincaide, Sadie Kincaide, Walter Kincaide, Eva Kincaide, William Kincaide, Samuel Stewart.

Their bodies were all horribly mangled. Mrs. Hutchinson's arms and limbs were found in a tree a mile from the house. Eva Kincaide's head was severed from the body. Three persons were known to be fatally injured and many others were seriously hurt.

The fatally injured were James Baker, William Goepfert, Mrs. Goepfert. It was considered probable that at least twenty persons had been killed and thirty houses blown down.

AN INCREASED WORK.

What the Young Men's Christian Associations Have Accomplished.

The Year Book of the Young Men's Christian Associations of North America for 1893 has just been issued.

The number of American Young Men's Christian Associations is now 1439, with an aggregate membership of 245,809. These associations own buildings valued at $12,591,000. Their total net property is valued at $14,208,048—more than $1,500,000 more than the year before.

The average daily attendance at the rooms of the associations last year was 65,533 persons, an increase of more than 20 per cent. over the average daily attendance the previous year. In their educational classes, 293 associations have 20,526 students. One thousand one hundred and eighty-five General Secretaries and other paid officers are employed in the various organizations, and 175 Physical Directors.

In the number of associations and branches in the different States, New York leads all others, with a record of 118. Pennsylvania is second upon the list with 71 associations and branches, and Massachusetts third with 55.

The contributions received by the International Committee during 1892 for work in America was, from individuals, $51,914.09, from associations, $576.80; from extension funds, $1502.18; from collections, $6640.81. For the work abroad, the committee received from individuals, $5960.37; from associations, $2340.37, and from extension funds, $2705.54. Individuals in New York City gave the largest amount, $13,710, and Brooklyn citizens the second largest amount, $3081.

In the College Department the report shows that 428 college associations are in existence. They are distributed in thirty-eight States and six Canadian Provinces. Three hundred and sixty-six of these associations have a total membership of 25,207, of which 18,548 are active members. Thirty of these associations have libraries containing 8440 volumes. Of these associations 121 have rooms devoted to their exclusive use.

The report shows that there are ninety-six railroad branches in operation, well distributed throughout the country. Eighty-eight of these railroad associations have a membership of 22,562, of which, however, only about one-fifth is active. Eighty-five associations paid out last year for current expenses $176,248. Seventy-four associations have libraries containing 48,975 volumes, and twenty associations have gymnasiums. The average daily attendance at the rooms of these associations has been 7318. Sixty associations held 333 lectures and entertainments during the year.

There are twenty-four Indian associations, with a total membership of 703.

IN A SMASH-UP.

Fatal Accident on the Manhattan Beach Railroad.

Part of the special race-train on the Manhattan Beach Railroad which left the Coney Island Jockey Club Station at Sheepshead Bay, N. Y., at 5:40 p. m., ran off the track at a blind switch near the Ocean Parkway tunnel. Several men were killed instantly. Many were wounded. Some of these died in the hospitals later. The number of killed was eight. The number of injured was twenty-six.

The passengers were nearly all from the race-track. They had left after the Suburban and before the last race on the card was run.

There probably were fifteen hundred people packed on the seven cars of the train. Over one hundred were clinging to the side steps of the cars. These were crushed against the high bank into which the blind switch ran.

None of those who were in the cars were hurt badly. While there was great fright among the passengers, there was no panic.

The cause of the accident was not made clear. The switchman in the tower to the west of the tunnel was arrested on the theory that he had failed to properly set the switch. He was accused of having been asleep. He declared that the switch was set correctly.

By some of the passengers it was believed that the derailment was due to the sudden slowing up of the engine on the sharp curve caused by the converging of the double track into a single track at the mouth of the tunnel.

Other passengers declare that the sensation at the time the cars left the track was as if an axle of one of the cars or else the frog of the switch had broken.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

CHERRIES are scarce.

INDIA has 131,600 lepers.

CABBAGES are in large supply.

NICARAGUAN affairs are quiet.

SAN SALVADOR runs a telephone school.

FRANCE is buying Irish horses for cavalry use.

THE pneumatic tube idea originated in 1667.

THE graveyard ghost superstition antedates Noah's ark.

IN Europe there are 518,400 insane, in the United States, 168,900.

AT Washington the opinion is that the financial crisis is over.

PINEAPPLES sell in Key West, Fla., at thirty cents per dozen.

DROUGHT in England and France has ruined wide areas of crops.

THE Legislature of Illinois adjourned after a session covering 163 days.

IT is predicted that the fruit supply this year will be unprecedented.

THE colored people of Virginia pay taxes on property valued at $13,000,000.

THERE were 317 deaths from cholera in Mecca, between June 13 and June 16.

THE value of England's exports of metals and machinery fell off $35,000,000 last year.

DEALERS report that the sale of firecrackers is better this year than for many seasons past.

THE Florida orange crop this year will exceed that of any previous year. A conservative estimate places the crop at five million boxes.

COMPLAINT has been made to the Secretary of War that important land marks on the battle field of Gettysburg are being wantonly destroyed.

IN France the drought has prevailed in four-fifths of the departments for three months, and its effects during the growing months of the year may be imagined. In many places fodder is unobtainable, and cattle are actually perishing for want of food. Many owners of cattle, having nothing to feed them, are offering them for sale at about one-fifth the normal prices, but even at these rates they find no buyers, for every one around is as badly off as themselves. The grape vines have been burned up, and the parched grain is falling from its withered stalks.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "The Song of Birds."

TEXT: *"By him shall the fowls of the heaven have their habitation, which sing among the branches."*—Psalms, civ., 12.

There is an important and improving subject to which most people have given no thought and concerning which this is the first pulpit discussion—namely, "The Song of Birds." If all that has been written concerning music by human voice or about music sounded on instrument by finger or breath were put together, volume by the side of volume, it would fill a hundred alcoves of the national libraries.

First, I remark that which will surprise many, that the song of birds is a regulated and systematic song, capable of being written out in note and staff and bar and clef as much as anything that Wagner or Schumann or Handel ever put on paper. As we pass the grove where the flocks are holding matin or vesper service we are apt to think that the sounds are extemporized, the rising or falling note is a mere accident, it is flung up and down by haphazard, the bird did not know what it was doing, it did not care whether it was a long meter psalm or a madrigal. What a mistake!

The musician never put on the music rack before him Mendelssohn's "Elijah" or Beethoven's "Concerto" in G or Spohr's B flat symphony with more definite idea as to what he was doing than every bird that can sing at all confines himself to accurate and predetermined rendering. The oratorios, the chants, the carols, the overtures, the interludes, the ballads, the canticles that this morning were heard or will this evening be heard in the forest have rolled down through the ages without a variation. Even the chipmunk's song was ordained clear back in the eternities. At the gates of paradise it sang in sounds like the syllables "Kuk!" "Kuk!" "Kuk!" just as this morning in a Long Island orchard it sang "Kuk!" "Kuk!" "Kuk!" The thrush at the creation uttered sounds like the word "Teacher!" "Teacher!" "Teacher!" as now it utters sounds like "Teacher!" "Teacher!" "Teacher!"

In the summer of the year 1 the yellow-hammer trilled that which sounded like "If!" "If!" "If!" as in this summer it trills "If!" "If!" "If!" The Maryland yellowthroat inherits and bequeaths the tune sounding like the words "Pity me, pity me, pity me!" The white sparrow's "Tseep, tseep" woke our great grandfathers as it will awaken our great grandchildren. The "Tee-ka-tee-ka-tee-ka" of the birds in the first century was the same as the "Tee-ka-tee-ka-tee-ka" of the nineteenth century.

The goldfinch has for 6000 years been singing "De-ree-dee-ee-ree." But these sounds, which we put in harsh words, they put in cadences, rhythmic, soulful and enrapturing. Now if there is this order and systematization and rhythm all through God's creation does it not imply that we should have the same characteristics in the music we make or try to make? Is it not a wickedness that so many parents give no opportunity for the culture of their children in the art of sweet sound? If God stoops to educate every bluebird, oriole and grosbeak in song, how can parents be so indifferent about the musical development of the immortals in their household?

We want a hemispheric campaign of hosannas. From hearing a blind beggar sing Martin Luther went home at forty years of age to write his first hymn. In the autumn I hope to have a congregational singing school here during the week which shall prepare the people for the songs of the holy Sabbath. If the church of God universal is going to take this world for righteousness, there must be added a hundredfold of more harmony as well as a hundredfold of more volume to sacred music.

Further, I notice in the song of birds that it is a divinely taught song. The rarest prima donna of all the earth could not teach the robin one musical note. A kingfisher flying over the roof of a temple aquake with harmonies would not catch up one melody. From the time that the first bird's throat was fashioned on the banks of the Gihon and Hiddekel until to-day on the Hudson or Rhine the winged creature has learned nothing from the human race in the way of carol or anthem. The feathered songsters learned all their music direct from God. He gave them the art in a nest of straw or moss or sticks and taught them how to lift that song into the higher heavens and sprinkle the earth with its dulcet enchantments. God fashioned, God tuned, God launched, God lifted music! And there is a kind of music that the Lord only can impart to you, my hearer.

Songs like that which Paul commended to the Colossians when he said, "Admonish one another in psalms and hymns and spiritual songs, singing, with grace in your hearts, to the Lord." Songs like Moses sang after the tragedy of the Red sea, songs like Deborah and Barak sang at the overthrow of Sisera, songs like Isaiah heard the redeemed sing as he came to Zion. Oh, God, teach us that kind of song which Thou only canst teach and help us to sing it on earth and sing it in heaven. It was the highest result of sweet sound when under the playing of Paganini one auditor exclaimed reverently, "Oh, God!" and another sobbed out, "Oh, Christ!"

Further, I remark in regard to the song of birds that it is trustful and without any fear of what may yet come. Will you tell me how it is possible for that wren, that sparrow, that chickadee, to sing so sweetly when they may any time be pounced upon by a hawk and torn wing from wing? There are cruel beaks in thicket and in sky ready to slay the song birds. Herods on the wing. Modocs of the sky. Assassins armed with iron claw. Murderers of song floating up and down the heavens. How can the birds sing amid such perils? Besides that, how is the bird sure to get food? Millions of birds have been starved. Yet it sings in the dawn without any certainty of breakfast or dinner or supper. Would it not be better to gather its food for the day before vocalizing.

Besides that, the hunters are abroad. Bang! goes a gun in one direction. Bang! goes a gun in another direction. The song will attract the shot and add to the peril.

For every bird a thousand perils and disasters hovering and sweeping round and round. Yet there it sings, and it is a trustful song. The bird that has it the hardest sings the sweetest. The lark from the shape of her claws may not perch on a tree. In the grass her nest is exposed to every hoof that passes. One of the poorest shelters of all the earth is the lark's nest. If she sings at all, you will expect her to render the saddest of threnodies. No, no. She sings exultingly an hour without a pause and mounting 3000 feet without losing a note.

Further, in the sky galleries there are songs adapted to all moods. The meadow lark is mournful, and the goldfinch joyous, and the grosbeak prolonged of note. But the libretto of nature is voluminous. Are you sad? You can hear from the bowers the echo of your grief. Are you glad? You can hear an echo of your happiness. Are you thoughtful? You can hear that which will plunge you into deeper profound. Are you weary? You may catch a restful air. So the songs of birds are administrative in all circumstances. And we would do well to have a hymnology for all changes of condition. You may sing your woes into peace and rouse your joys into greater altitudes. Upon every condition of body and soul let us try the power of song. The multitudinous utterances of grove and orchard and garden and forest suggest most delightful possibilities.

Some of the most deeply impressive songs we ever sing are family songs. They have come down from generation to generation. You were sung to sleep in your infancy and childhood by songs that will sing in your soul forever. Where was it, my brother my or sister, that you heard the family song—on the banks of the Ohio, or the Alabama, or the Androscoggin, or the Connecticut, or the Tweed, or the Thames, or the Raritan? That song at eventide, when you were tired out—indeed too tired to sleep, and you cried with leg ache, and you were rocked and sung to sleep—you hear it now, the soft voice from sweet lips, she as tired, perhaps more tired than you, but she rocked, and you slumbered. Oh, those family songs!

Mothers, be careful what you sing your children to sleep with. Let it be nothing frivolous or silly. Better have in it something of Christ and heaven. Better have in it something that will help that boy thirty years from now to bear up under the bombardment of temptation. Better have in it something that will help that daughter thirty years from now when upon her come the cares of motherhood and the agonies of bereavement and the brutal treatment of one who swore before high heaven that he would cherish and protect.

These family songs are about all we keep of the old homestead. The house where you were born will go into the hands of strangers. The garments that were carefully kept as relics will become moth eaten. The family Bible can go into the possession of only one of the family. The lock of gray hair may be lost from the locket, and in a few years all signs and momentoes of the old homestead will be gone forever. But the family songs, those that we heard at two years of age, at five years of age, at ten years of age, will be indestructible and at forty or fifty or sixty or seventy years of age will give us a mighty boost over some rough place in the path of our pilgrimage.

Many years ago a group of white children were captured and carried off by the Indians. Years after, a mother who had lost two children in that capture, went among the Indians, and there were many white children in line, but so long a time had passed the mother could not tell which were hers until she began to sing the old nursery song, and her two children immedtately rushed up, shouting: "Mamma!" "Mamma!" Yes, there is an immortality in a nursery song. Hear it, all you mothers, an immortality of power to rescue and save.

What an occasion that must have been in Washington December 17, 1850, when Jennie Lind sang "Home, Sweet Home," the author of those words, John Howard Payne, seated before her. She had rendered her other favorite songs: "Casta Diva" and her "Flute Song," with fine effect, but when she struck "Home, Sweet Home," John Howard Payne rose under the power, and President Fillmore and Henry Clay and Daniel Webster and the whole audience rose with him. Anything connected with home ransacks our entire nature with a holy power, and songs that get well started in the nursery or by the family hearth roll on after the lips that sung them are forever silent and the ears that first heard them forever cease to hear.

Be careful how you treat the birds. Remember they are God's favorites, and if you offend them you offend Him. He is so fond of their voices that there are forests where for a hundred miles no human foot has ever trod and no human ear has ever listened.

Put off startling colors, which frighten the winged songsters into silence or flight, and put on your more sober attire and move noiselessly into the woods farther and farther from the main road and have no conversation, for many a concert in and out of doors has been ruined by persistent talkers, and then sit down a mossy bank—

> Where a wild stream with headlong shock
> Comes brawling down a bed of rock.

And after perhaps a half an hour of intense solitude there will be a tap of a beak on a tree branch far up, sounding like the tap of a musical baton, and then first there will be solo, followed by a duet or quartet, and afterward by doxologies in all the tree tops and amid all the branches, and if you have a Bible along with you and you can without rustling the leaves, turn to the one hundred and forty-eighth Psalm of David and read, "Praise the Lord, beasts and all cattle, creeping things and flying fowl," and then turn over quietly to my text and read, "By them shall the fowls of the heaven have their habitation, which sing among the branches," or if under the power of the bird voices you are transported, as when Doctor Worgan played so powerfully on the organ at St. John's that Richard Cecil said he was in such blessed bewilderment he could not find in his Bible the first chapter of Isaiah, though he leafed the book over and over, and you shall be so overcome with forest harmony that you cannot find the Psalms of David, never mind, for God will speak to you so mightily it will make no difference whether you hear His voice from the printed page or the vibrating throat of one of His plumed creatures.

While this summer more than usual out of doors let us have what my text suggests, an out of doors religion. What business had David, with all the advantages of costly religious service and smoking incense on the altar, to be listening to the chantresses among the tree branches? Ah! he wanted to make himself and all who should come after him more alert and more worshipful amid the sweet sounds and beautiful sights of the natural world. There is an old church that needs to be rededicated. It is older than St. Paul's or St. Peter's or St. Mark's or St. Sophia's or St. Isaac's. It is the cathedral of nature. That is the church in which the services of the millennium will be held. The buildings fashioned out of stone and brick and mortar will not hold the people.

Again the mount of Olives will be the pulpit. Again the Jordan will be the baptistry. Again the mountains will be the galleries. Again the skies will be the blue ceiling. Again the sunrise will be the front door and the sunset the back door of that temple. Again the clouds will be the upholstery and the morning mist the incense. Again the trees will be the organ loft where "the fowls of heaven have their habitation, which sing among the branches." St. Francis d'Assisi preached a sermon to birds and pronounced a benediction upon them, but all birds preach to us, and their benediction is almost supernal.

In the time of Edward IV no one was allowed to own a swan except he were a king's son or had considerable estate. Through 100 or 200 years of life that bird was said never to utter anything like music until its last moment came, and then lifting its crested beauty it would pour forth a song of almost matchless thrill resounding through the groves. And so, although the struggles of life may be too much for us and we may find it hard to sing at all, when the last hour comes to you and me, may there be a radiance from above and a glory settling round that shall enable us to utter a song on the wings of which we shall mount to where the music never ceases and the raptures never die.

> "What is that, mother?" "The swan, my love;
> He is floating down from his native grove.
> No loved one, no nestling nigh—
> He is floating down by himself to die.
> Death darkens his eye and unplumes his wings,
> Yet the sweetest song is the last he sings.
> Live so, my child, that when death shall come,
> Swanlike and sweet, it may waft thee home!"

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

THE Cassell Publishing Company, of New York City, is embarrassed through the note kiting operations of its President, O. M. Dunham, and Judge Lawrence has appointed Henry J. Braker receiver.

JOHN J. HAGGERTY, of New York City, jumped from the Brooklyn Bridge into the East River while intoxicated and escaped uninjured. He swam ashore. He was arrested.

CORNELL defeated Columbia in the freshman boat race at New London, Conn., by eight lengths.

FRANK COLLINS, a six-year-old boy, of Keansburg, N. J., while playing with a shotgun dropped it. The gun discharged and blew off the head of his four-year-old niece and playmate, Madeline Carhart.

THE Suburban Handicap, a sweepstakes of $500 each, half forfeit, at a mile and a quarter, worth to the winner $18,000, to the second horse $5000 and to the third $2000, was decided at Sheepshead Bay, New York. Lowlander won, Terrifier was second and Lamplighter third. Time, 2:06 3-5, the fastest ever run.

IN New York City and vicinity the temperature reached 99½ degrees in the shade, the highest recorded in June for twenty years.

SECRETARY CARLISLE had a conference in Philadelphia, Penn., with trade organizations and with individuals over the selection of a site for a new mint. Twenty-nine sites were presented.

MRS. CLEVELAND, her daughter Ruth and nurse arrived at Gray Gables, Buzzard's Bay, Mass., from Washington, on Commodore Benedict's steam yacht Oneida. Mrs. Cleveland appeared in excellent health, and expressed great pleasure at being back once more.

HENRY SHELDON & COMPANY, tea and coffee brokers, of New York City, suspended with liabilities of nearly $400,000.

South and West.

ON California Day at the World's Fair the building of the Golden State was dedicated with formal ceremonies.

DANIEL LORD, JR., of New York City, while asleep, walked out of a window in a friend's house in Chicago and was killed.

THE West Virginia Building, at the World's Fair, was dedicated.

FOUR lives were lost in a fire at Duluth, Minn.

IN one day six banks shut their doors in California—four at Los Angeles and two at San Diego.

THE two little sons of Frank Freeman, a farmer who lives near Springfield, Ill., were drowned in the well on their father's premises.

A BRONZE memorial group, the gift of George M. Pullman to the city of Chicago, was unveiled on the ground where most of the victims of the Fort Dearborn massacre of 1812 fell. Ex-President Harrison delivered the address at the unveiling.

Washington.

THE President appointed Robert B. Glenn, of North Carolina, to be Attorney for the United States for the Western District of North Carolina. William Perry Murphy, of South Carolina, to be Attorney of the United States for the district of South Carolina. Otto Peemiller, of South Dakota, to be Marshal of the United States for the district of South Dakota.

THE Coroner's jury which has been investigating the Ford's Theatre disaster brought in a verdict of criminal negligence against Colonel Ainsworth, Superintendent Covert, Engineer Sasse and G. W. Dant, the contractor.

SECRETARY CARLISLE has issued a circular headed "Discipline of Official Force," which directs that "the office hours of the several bureaus, offices and divisions shall be from 9 o'clock a. m. to 4 o'clock p. m., with a recess of half an hour between 12 o'clock and 1 o'clock p. m. each day.

MRS. CLEVELAND, her little daughter, and household servants left Washington on a special car for Buzzard's Bay, Mass. The President did not accompany her.

THE President has appointed Charles H. Howry, of Mississippi, to be Assistant Attorney-General; Benjamin H. Ridgely, of Kentucky, to be Consul at Geneva, Switzerland; C. F. MacDonald, of Massachusetts, to be Consul at Hamilton, Canada.

THE President has appointed Darius B. Ingraham, of Maine, to be Consul-General of the United States at Halifax, Nova Scotia; E. Spencer Pratt, of Alabama, to be Consul-General of the United States at Singapore, Straits Settlement.

THE Duke of Veragua has written a letter to the Secretary of State thanking the Government of the United States for its hospitality during his stay in this country.

Foreign.

HERR LIEBKNECHT, the Social Democratic leader, admits that the German Government will have a majority for the Army bill by effecting a compromise.

INTENSE heat prevailed throughout the United Kingdom and on the Continent, accompanied in England by violent storms, causing serious damage in various districts.

THE President of the Bering Sea Tribunal sharply rebuked Sir Richard Webster, of counsel for Great Britain.

HEAVY storms were reported from Paris, Berlin and Lisbon.

IN the Brodski Chemical Works, at Odessa, Russia, a large quantity of benzine exploded, killing sixteen men, including the director.

TRAGEDY IN A CHURCH.

Frightful Loss of Life During a Panic in Russia.

While the ancient Church of Romano, at Borisoglebsk, Russia, on the Volga, was crowded with pilgrims from all parts of Yaroslav, who had come to take part in the annual church procession, a panic was caused by a false alarm of fire which had been raised by thieves in order to facilitate their operations. When the firemen arrived, in answer to the tolling of an alarm by the sexton of the church they found the door locked.

Breaking it in they witnessed a fearful sight. In the mad rush for the exit hundreds had been knocked down and stamped upon, while others had been suffocated by the pressure of the great throng of terror-stricken people.

The bodies of 126 women and ten men were taken from the church. Nor was this the total number of victims, as several other persons had been killed and twenty fatally injured by leaping from windows thirty feet from the ground.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR JULY 2.

Lesson Text: "Paul Called to Europe," Acts xvi., 6-15—Golden Text: Matt. xxviii., 19—Commentary.

6. "Now when they had gone throughout Phrygia and the region of Galatia, and were forbidden of the Holy Ghost to preach the word in Asia." As we left our studies in this book six months ago we parted with Paul and Barnabas at Antioch in Syria teaching and preaching the word of the Lord. Then came the separation of these two as they were about to start on their second tour, Barnabas and Mark sailing for Cyprus, while Paul and Silas went through Syria and Cilicia. By consulting the map, without which it is impossible to understand this lesson, we see them still moving westward, but hedged in on north and south and compelled to move on through Mysia.

7. "After they were come to Mysia they assayed to go into Bithynia, but the Spirit suffered them not." One of the most striking things in this book is the partnership of the Holy Spirit and the apostles, just as Jesus had said that it would be (John xiv., 16, 17; xv., 26, 27; xvi., 13; Acts i., 8). And as it was afterward proved to be as when they said, "We are the witnesses, and so is also the Holy Ghost;" also when the Spirit said unto Philip to join himself to the eunuch's chariot, when the Spirit called for the special separation of Paul and Barnabas, and when the council at Jerusalem said to the Christians at Antioch, "It seemed good to the Holy Spirit and to us" (Acts v., 32; viii., 29; xiii., 2; xv., 28). Then comes the question, Where is this partnership to-day? Are we who profess to be workers with God completely and absolutely under the control of the Spirit?

8. "And they, passing by Mysia, came down to Troas." It would not be safe to conclude that opposition was an indication that the Spirit was telling us to move on, for the opposition at Iconium is given as the reason while Paul continued there (chapter xiv., 2, 3), and elsewhere he speaks of a great door and effectual with many adversaries (1 Cor. xvi., 9); also at Corinth, where there was much opposition, the Lord came to him and strengthened him to abide 18 months in that city (chapter xviii., 6, 9, 10). We may be sure of this, that if we are wholly under the Spirit's control, seeking only the glory of God, He will guide us in some unmistakable way (Ps. xxxii., 8; Isa. xxx., 21.)

9. "Come over into Macedonia and help us." Having arrived at the seacoast, they no doubt continue in prayer, and in the stillness of the night this is the message. There was no word of Scripture to give them special guidance any more than there was to send Philip from Samaria to the way to Gaza. As a rule the word of God is a full and sufficient guide, and if anything more is needed it shall be given to the humble, trusting soul by some event of Providence or some whisper of the Spirit, but never in opposition to the written word.

10. "And after he had seen the vision, immediately we endeavored to go into Macedonia, assuredly gathering that the Lord had called us for to preach the gospel unto them." The party seems to be increased here by the addition of the writer Luke, for instead of saying "they," as heretofore, it is now "we." In Col. iv., 14, he is called "Luke, the beloved physician" and is elsewhere mentioned by name in Phi. 24 and II Tim. iv., 11. Observe Paul's promptness in obeying the call, and fancy he and his party looking about the wharves for a vessel in which to cross to Europe, or possibly there was regular communication. We cannot think of them going without much prayer.

11. "Therefore, loosing from Troas, we came with a straight course to Samothracia, and the next day to Neapolis." By consulting the map we find that Samothracia was an island in the Ægean sea, almost in a direct line from Troas to Neapolis, and perhaps about half way across, Neapolis being the port of Philippi and about ten miles distant from it. What was accomplished on the way across or at Neapolis is not written, but we cannot suppose the apostle and his companions to have let slip any opportunity of making Jesus known. He who teaches us to "buy up the opportunities" (Eph. v., 16, R. V. margin) was doubtless accustomed to do the same.

12. "And from thence to Philippi, which is the chief city of that part of Macedonia, and a colony, and we were in that city abiding certain days." Strangers in a strange land; no one to meet and welcome them; no kindly greeting; not expected by any. What a good time for satan to get in some work on his line, and probably he tried it. Well, Paul, you are quite a distance from home, and nobody knows you or wants you here; your man in the vision who called you this way is not up to the time; guess you have a mistake; you are not wanted here; better get back. Such comforting suggestions would have been very like satan, but Paul knew him, and he knew Jesus too.

13. "And on the Sabbath we went out of the city by a riverside, where prayer was wont to be made, and we sat down and spake unto the women which resorted thither." Thank God for the women who pray and who love to meet for prayer! Note that the Gospel was first preached in Europe at a woman's prayer meeting, and listen to Paul exhorting the brethren to help the women in this very place, women who labored with him in the Gospel (Phil. iv., 3). We can readily imagine what Paul talked about, for he had but one chief topic—one person had taken him captive (chapters ix., 20; xvii., 2, 3; xxviii., 23, 31).

14. "And a certain woman named Lydia, a seller of purple of the city of Thyatira, which worshiped God, heard us, whose heart the Lord opened, that she attended unto the things spoken of Paul." Paul was not suffered to go into Asia (verse 6) at this time, but there was a woman of Asia, who up to her light worshiped God, and doubtless eagerly prayed for more light, and now she has received it by a special messenger all the way from Syria, and but recently from the Holy City, Jerusalem, one who had himself seen the Lord (Cor. xv., 8). This was the greatest day in all her life, for she had heard of Him of whom Moses and the prophets had written. He had really come and had been despised and rejected and crucified according to Isa. liii., and Ps. xxii. He had risen again according to Ps. xvi. In Him had been fulfilled every type, and now she hears all this from one who had actually seen Him and received it from Himself. Her soul is full; she can ask no more; she accepts Him as her salvation.

15. "And when she was baptized and her household she besought us, saying, If ye have judged me to be faithful to the Lord, come into my house and abide there. And she constrained us." Happy indeed are those who not only receive Jesus into their hearts, but constrained by His love to them cheerfully hand over to Him spirit, soul and body with all they possess for His services.—Lesson Helper.

WHEN the goat tackled the can of dynamite you ought to have seen the butter fly.—Binghamton Leader.

THE FERRIS WHEEL.

To the World's Fair What Eiffel's Tower Was to Paris.

The Ferris wheel is to the Columbian Exposition what the Eiffel Tower was to the Paris Exposition of 1889. It has not as yet become as widely known as that sky-piercing structure, but there is no doubt but that it will be in time. It is called by engineers who are supposed to be competent to pass judgment even a greater engineering feat than the Paris novelty. Whatever it may be to the engineers, to the ordinary every day visitor to the Midway who throws back his head to look at the top it is a ponderous, great network of iron. There is nothing original in the idea the inventor has carried out. It is little more than a magnification of the ordinary "razzle dazzle" of the county fair.

There are thirty-six cars on the wheel, each capable of comfortably seating forty people. The cars are twenty-seven feet long, thirteen feet wide, and nine feet high, and each one weighs thirteen tons. The wheel, with its passengers, weighs 1200 tons. The whole thing rests on two pyramidal towers at the axis. The towers are 140 feet high, forty by fifty feet at the base, and six feet square at the top. Each tower has four feet resting on a twenty-foot concrete foundation. Underneath these are crossbars of steel. The motive power comes from a 1000 horse-power steam engine under the wheel. The wheel is moved by cogs on the periphery, passing over a chain that looks like a mammoth bicycle chain.

SACRAMENTO THE CAPITAL.

The Superior Court Destroys the Ambitious Plans of San Jose.

Superior Judge Grant has decided in favor of Sacramento and against San Jose in the California State capital removal case.

The constitutionality of the action of the recent Legislature submitting an amendment to the Constitution allowing a change of the capital was brought to be tested in his court, and the act is declared void. The case will doubtless be appealed.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW and Henry Villard have come out in favor of cheap excursion rates to the World's Fair.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

25 BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, 1892, choice	$2 55	@	$2 60
Medium, 1892, choice	1 95	@	2 00
Pea, 1892, choice	1 95	@	2 00
Red kidney, 1892, choice	2 85	@	3 00
White kidney, 1892, choice	2 00	@	2 15
Lima, Cal., ₱ bush	2 20	@	2 25
Green peas, 1892, ₱ bbl	1 85	@	1 90
BUTTER.			
Creamery—St. & Penn, extra	20	@	20¼
St. & Penn., first	—	@	—
Western, firsts	19	@	19¼
Western, second	17½	@	18
Western, third	16	@	17
State dairy—half tubs and pails, extras	—	@	20
Half tubs and pails, firsts	18½	@	19
Half tubs and pails, second	17	@	18
Welsh tubs, extras	—	@	19½
Welsh tubs, firsts	18	@	19
Welsh tubs, seconds	16½	@	17
Western—Im. creamery, firsts	16	@	17
W. Im. creamery, seconds	15	@	15½
W. Im. creamery, thirds	—	@	14½
Western Factory, fresh firsts	15	@	15½
W. Factory, second	—	@	14½
W. Factory and dairy, thirds	13	@	14
CHEESE.			
State Factory—Full cream, white, fancy	8¾	@	—
Full cream, colored, fancy	—	@	9¼
Full cream, good to prime	8	@	8¾
Part skims, choice	—	@	5
Part skims, good to prime	4	@	4½
Part skims, common	1	@	1½
Full skims	—	@	½
EGGS.			
State and Penn—Fresh	—	@	15½
Western—Fresh, fancy	14¾	@	15
Duck eggs	—	@	—
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples—King, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Baldwin, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Early Harvest, ₱ ½ bbl	1 50	@	2 00
Grapes, up river, Del., 5 ℔	—	@	—
Cherries, fancy, black, ₱ ℔	10	@	12
Strawberries, up-river, quart	6	@	10
HOPS.			
State—1892, choice	22	@	22½
1892, prime	21	@	21½
1892, common to good	18	@	20½
Old odds	5	@	9
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls—Jersey, State, Penn.	—	@	10½
Western, ₱ ℔	10	@	10½
Chickens, local, ₱ ℔	—	@	—
Western, ₱ ℔	—	@	—
Roosters, old, ₱ ℔	6½	@	—
Turkeys, ₱ ℔	7	@	9
Ducks—N. J., N. Y., Penn., ₱ pair	70	@	90
Western, ₱ pair	60	@	75
Geese, Western, ₱ pair	1 12	@	1 37
Pigeons, ₱ pair	30	@	45
DRESSED POULTRY—FRESH KILLED.			
Turkeys, ₱ ℔	7	@	10
Chickens, Phila, ₱ ℔	25	@	30
Western, ₱ ℔	18	@	23
Fowls—St. and West. ₱ ℔	9½	@	10
Ducks—Fair to fancy, ₱ ℔	—	@	—
Eastern, ₱ ℔	—	@	—
Spring, L. I., ₱ ℔	18	@	19
Geese—Western, ₱ ℔	—	@	—
Squabs—Dark ₱ doz	—	@	2 00
White, ₱ doz	—	@	3 00
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes—State, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Norfolk, Rose, ₱ bbl	2 75	@	3 00
N. C., Rose, ₱ bbl	2 75	@	3 00
L. I., in bulk, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Cabbage, Norfolk, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 50
Onions—Eastern, yellow, bbl.	—	@	—
Bermuda, ₱ crate	1 25	@	1 75
State, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Peas, L. I., ₱ bag	1 25	@	2 00
Cucumbers, Savannah, ₱ crate	50	@	1 00
String beans, N. C., ₱ basket	1 00	@	1 50
Asparagus, doz. bunches	1 00	@	1 50
Tomatoes, Florida, ₱ crate	75	@	1 50
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—City Mill Extra	3 90	@	4 00
Patents	4 10	@	4 25
Wheat, No. 2 Red	—	@	72¾
Rye—State	58	@	60
Barley—Two-rowed State	—	@	—
Corn—Ungraded White	—	@	—
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	40
Mixed Western	38	@	39
Hay—Good to Choice	95	@	1 00
Straw—Long Rye	55	@	70
Lard—City Steam	08.75	@	09.00
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, City dressed	7	@	8¼
Milch Cows, com. to good	24 00	@	60 00
Calves, City dressed	8	@	11
Sheep, ₱ 100 lbs	3 50	@	4 50
Lambs, ₱ ℔	5	@	7
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lbs	7 00	@	7 25
Dressed	8¾	@	10¼

Reformatory Notes.

From Record of June 24.

Population, 369.

Last consecutive number, 1187.

Five head of cattle were received on Tuesday.

Officer Lang made a business visit to Hartslog valley on Tuesday.

Two car loads of cement were received for the new cell house this week.

The bricklayers began the erection of cells in the additional cell house yesterday.

The shirt factory shipped one hundred and seventy-five dozen shirts this week.

Usher Logan escorted seventy-three visitors through the Reformatory this week.

A car load of sand was received from Mapleton this week for the new cell house.

Officer Norris and men were engaged in hauling lumber from Huntingdon this week.

Nos. 659 and 755 were returned to the institution on Wednesday for violation of parole.

A number of invitations have been sent out for our Commencement Exercises on June 30th.

The main corridors presents a handsome appearance, having been beautified by the painters.

New peas, the production of the Reformatory farm, were a part of the inmates bill of fare yesterday.

The carpenters have made an addition to the large sewer, extending it into the river about eighty-nine feet.

The electricians are removing the electric light wires in the printing office, and will replace them with new ones.

Twelve inmates were received this week from the following counties: Butler, 1; Lycoming, 2; Beaver, 1; Northampton, 4; Fayette. 1; and Lehigh 2.

A young son of Officer Charles Dorman was seriously kicked by a horse on Monday of this week, thus necessitating the latter's absence from duty three days. We are pleased to state, however, that the accident has not proved fatal, and the wound is healing rapidly.

On Sunday last, Messrs. Burbank, Gardner, Stein and Trimmer, members of the Y. M. C. A. and directly connected with the Railroad Men's Branch at Altoona, Pa., visited the institution. They were welcome guests of the General Superintendent and were present at the Sunday School services in the morning. The afternoon services were conducted by them from John's Gospel and the Psalms. The addresses were deeply interesting and to the point. The loving solicitude which they manifested toward each young man in the institution at once won all hearts. Mr. Burbank made the opening address and spoke of how the Blessed Lord had touched his heart and led him into the "straight and narrow path." He was followed by Mr. Stein, of the Railway Mail Service, who earnestly exhorted the boys to leave the old evil way and to emerge into the bright and peaceful path of the Christian. Mr. Gardner, an engineer on the Pittsburg Division, was then introduced and spoke in a way that touched all present. He gave a cursory review of his own life and entreated the boys to "come out boldly for Christ. Mr. Trimmer was the last speaker and illustrated his talk by a reference to Jesus' reply to Peter in the closing chapter of John's Gospel: "Follow thou me." In the evening they attended the Bible Class meeting in Ward C school room and succeeded in impressing the boys with Christ's love to men. Their visit was a welcome one and we have reason to believe a profitable one.

Shall We Meet Again?

The following is said to be one of the most brilliant articles ever written by the lamented George D. Prentice:

The fiate of nature is inexorable. There is no appeal for relief from the great law which dooms us to the dust. We flourish and fade as the leaves of the forest, and the flowers that bloom and wither in a day have no firmer hold on life than the mightiest monarch that ever shook the earth with his footsteps.

Generations of men will appear and dissappear as the grass, and the multitude that throng the world to-day, will disappear as the footsteps on the shore. Men seldom think of the great event of death until the shadows fall across their own path-way, hiding from their eyes the faces of loved ones whose living smile was the sunlight of their existence. Death is the antagonist of life, and the cold thought of the dark tomb is the skeleton of all feasts. We do not want to go through the dark valley, although its dark passages may lead to Paradise; we do not want to lay down in the damp grave, even with princes as bed fellows. In the beautiful drama of Ion, the hope of immortality, so elegantly uttered by the death devoted Greek, finds deep response in every thoughtful soul.

When about to yield his young existence as a sacrifice to fate, his Clemanthe asks if they should meet again, to which he replies: "I have asked that dreadful question of the hills that look eternal—of the clear streams that flow forever—of the stars among whose fields of azure my raised spirit has walked in glory. All were dumb; but as I gaze upon thy living face, I feel that there is something in the love that mantles through its beauty that cannot wholly perish. We shall meet again, Clemanthe."

The Enthusiasm for Humanity.

"By this expression is meant not merely a sentiment of pride in the race to which we belong and because we belong to it; it is not merely the expression of that glory of being men which we feel, and as glorious life is felt pulsating through our bodies and through our minds and through our souls. Nor is it merely the expression of our pity for humanity in its woes. If all the woes of our human nature were removed there would still be unbounded room for unbounded enthusiasm for humanity. Rather is this enthusiasm an arrival at a consciousness of the Divine conception of human life, namely, that man is the child of God, as declared in the Old Testament and the New Testament alike.—*Phillips Brooks.*

A Summer Series of Four Delightful Tours to the North via Penna. Railroad.

July 11th and 25th, August 8th and 22d are the dates selected for this series of personally-conducted tours to the North. Watkins Glen, Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands, Montreal, Au Sable Chasm, Lakes Champlain and George, and Saratoga are among the many attractive places to be visited. The rate of $90.00 applies from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Harrisburg, and intermediate stations, and correspondingly low rates from other points. This rate includes every item of necessary expense during the entire time fourteen days spent on the trips, and is remarkably low considering the large territory covered and the luxurious entertainment afforded at the different places.

For detailed information address George W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Philadelphia, or apply to nearest Passenger or Ticket Agent, Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Auctioneer.

Having had considerable experience as an auctioneer, I offer my services to such of the readers of the ITEM who contemplate making sale of personal effects or real estate. Charges reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed.

GEORGE SCHMITTLE,
2-1-tf. Mount Union, Pa.

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Agents to sell our choice and hardy Nursery Stock. We have special varieties, both in fruits and ornamentals to offer, which are controlled only by us. We pay commission or salary. Write us at once for terms, and secure choice of territory.

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Rochester, N. Y.

Bark Wanted!

The undersigned will buy Rock Oak and Black Oak Bark at Mapleton until August 1, 1893, for Fayerweather & Ladew. Cash paid on delivery. I will pay $6.75 per ton for Rock Oak bark and $4.75 per ton for Black Oak. For particulars inquire of H. W. McDonald.

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New Hats
New Bonnets
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and Caps.

I have a full line of seasonable Millinery,

DRY GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES
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AND CHILDREN'S
UNDERWEAR,
ETC., ETC.

Mrs. M. E. Evans,

MARKET STREET, - MAPLETON DEPOT, PA

AUDITORS' REPORT OF THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE BOROUGH OF MAPLETON FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 6, 1893.

Account of John A. Toomey, collector of borough duplicate. Tax, 5 mills.

DR.

To amt. of duplicate	$344 52	
To 5 per cent. additional on $44.24	2 21	
CR.		
By exonerations		$ 4 24
" 5 per cent. off $236.08 for prompt payment		11 80
" 3 per cent. for collecting $236.08		7 08
" 5 per cent. for collecting $104.20		5 21
" Treasurer's receipts		318 40
	$346 73	$346 73

Account of John A. Toomey, collector of Special Borough Fund, Series III. Tax, 3 mills.

DR.

To amt. of duplicate	$206 79	
" 5 per cent. additional on $25.24	1 26	
CR.		
By exonerations		$ 2 53
" 5 per cent. off $142.88 for prompt payment		7 14
" 3 per cent. for collecting $142.88		4 29
" 5 per cent. for collecting $61.38		3 07
" Treasurer's receipts		191 02
	$208 05	$208 05

TREASUREE'S ACCOUNT.

Account of A. W. Swope, treasurer of Borough Fund.

DR.

To amount from 1891-92	$ 25 08	
" " " collector	318 40	
" " trans. from Special Fund, Series II	57 70	
" fines from Burgess	3 30	
" licenses from Burgess	4 00	
CR.		
By vouchers		$190 95
" 2 per cent. as treasurer		3 82
Balance Dr.		213 71
	$408 48	$408 48
Balance in treasury	$213 71	

Account of A. W. Swope, treasurer Special Borough Debt Fund, Series II.

DR.

To amt. from 1891-92	$192 32	
" " " state tax	53	
CR.		
By voucher		$132 50
" 2 per cent. as treasurer		2 65
" amt. transferred to Borough Fund		57 70
	$192 85	$192 85

Account of A. W. Swope, treasurer Special Borough Debt Fund, Series III.

DR.

To proceeds of 5 bonds of $125 each	$625 00	
" amt. from collector	191 02	
CR.		
By vouchers		$752 47
" amt. paid Auditor Gen. for State tax		2 85
" 2 per cent. as treasurer		15 11
Balance Dr.		45 59
	$816 02	$816 02
Balance in treasury	$ 45 59	

STATEMENT.

LIABILITIES OF BOROUGH.

Borough Debt, Series III	$500 00	
ASSETS.		
Bal. in treasury, Borough Fund		$213 71
" in treasury, Borough Debt Fund, Series III.		45 59
Liabilities in excess of assets.		240 70
	$500 00	$500 00
Liabilities in excess of assets.	$240 70	

We, the undersigned, Auditors of the Borough of Mapleton, being duly sworn, do certify that we have examined the orders, vouchers and accounts of the collector and treasurer of said borough and find same to be as above stated.

Witness our hands and seals this 3d day of April, A. D., 1893.

GEORGE MORGAN,
A. B. GILLAM,
J. H. SHIMER,
Auditors.

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Know how many dollars you can save by buying your Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Notions, Carpets, Millinery, Etc? Come and see our Ladies' Shoes from 45 cents and up. Men's Fine Shoes, 90 cents, all solid leather; Men's Camel Skin Shoes, $1.98; Men's Finest Kangaroo, $2.50 to $2.90; Ladies' Fine Hats, 10 cents and up. Special bargains in Ladies' black dress goods, white goods, embroideries, carpets, oil cloth, window shades, lace curtains, curtain poles, etc. It is a fact that no one sells better goods for the money than Crum. Why is it so? We understand our business. We work for our customers. Our customers appreciate our efforts and buy our goods. Our expenses are small. Our sales are large. Our stock is complete, and bought for spot cash is why we can offer you special bargains. We want your trade.

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